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THE PRUSSIAN NEEDLE-GUN.

WE give herewith a full set of diagrams, showing the appearance and mechanism of the gun with which the Prussian infantry of the line are armed.

The Zündnadelgewehr, or needle-gun is a breech-loading arm, which derives its name from the fact that the cap which explodes the cartridge is ignited by means of a needle. Needle-guns have been known and to some extent have been used by other nations beside Prussia, for many years. Prussia herself, full sixteen years ago, employed the gun with success, as she then put down an insurrection in Baden by the use of this arm. The cap is situated in a spiegel or sabot which is in the rear of the ball and anterior to the powder, as is shown in figure 5. The ball, cap and powder are all enclosed in paper; and it is claimed that the composition of the cap is such as to render it insensible to the influence of the weather. The peculiar composition of this fulminate is known only to the Prussian Government, who guard their secret most carefully. Inasmuch as the cartridges used in our more approved forms of breech-loaders are both air-tight and water-tight, the needle-gun can claim no superiority over them in this particular. The barrel of the Prussian gun measures thirty-four inches, and it is fitted with a hausse or sight adapted to distances of 600 yards. The weight of the needle-gun with the bayonet attached is about fifteen pounds (five kilogrammes, three hundred and thirty grammes). It therefore is five pounds heavier than our Springfield musket with the bayonet fixed.

The end of the barrel of the needle-gun is bored out a little larger than the actual bore of the barrel, and therefore admits of using a ball whose calibre is a trifle larger than that of the piece, and therefore when discharged the ball completely fills up the four grooves of the barrel.

In figure 3 we give a longitudinal section of the rear portion of the needle-gun, which shows its peculiar mechanism. The hind part of the barrel—the case—is open, and receives and guides the chamber and the cylinders it contains. The chamber is shown in figure 4. In the centre of this chamber is a

tige or pillar, which is perforated instead of being solid as in the pillar breech-loaders. The needle passes through this pillar, which is screwed into the chamber and receives the recoil of the charge.

Behind this is another cylinder—marked lock in the diagram—which contains the locking spring, needle

from b to c , bc must equal kl . The right hand then gently strikes the knob, moving it to the left and bringing it back the distance Mo , which gives room for the insertion of the cartridge. The chamber is then moved forward to its place—the rear needle bolt head, K , being caught by the trigger-catch, A —and a

blow drives the conically turned out mouthpiece, M , against the end of the barrel, making a tight joint, the knob being at the same time turned slightly to the right where it catches. The locking spring is then pressed down and the needle bolt head, K , is moved forward a distance equal to kl , which brings the needle against the paper end of the cartridge. When the trigger is pulled the needle bolt head K , is released and passes over the distance hi , which, being equal to bc , brings the needle against the cap and explodes the cartridge.

Such then is the mechanism and method of loading this celebrated gun. Although a washer is used on the needle, it is found impossible to render the needle tube practically air-tight, and there is, consequently, an escape of gas in the chamber. Sometimes the joint at M also is not perfectly air-tight, and there is an escape of gas there. This of course produces much dirt, while the paper residue of the cartridge has to be pushed forward or cleaned out each time. After thirty or forty discharges, the chamber and the end of the barrel must get very foul. It is therefore a question whether this does not more than compensate for the burning of all the powder in the cartridges, which is the result of an anterior ignition.

XAVIER RAYMOND, in a paper in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, says the needle-gun shoots straight enough up to three hundred metres, but declines above that range up to six hundred metres, beyond which distance it does not carry. He also says the gun must be frequently cleaned, which is certainly a great drawback. He says in wet weather the residue left

by the powder takes the shape of thick mud, and in dry weather it becomes a hard crust, which impedes the free motion of the sliding tube; this mud or crust has to be washed away, else the weapon would be useless. He does not appear to be quite sure how often this operation is necessary, but he has heard that cleaning becomes necessary after the musket has fired 50 rounds.



FIG. 1.—THE PRUSSIAN ZÜNDNADELGEWEHR OPENED FOR LOADING.

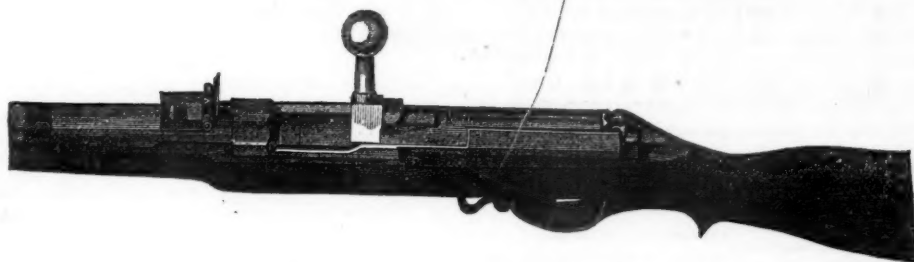


FIG. 2.—THE PRUSSIAN ZÜNDNADELGEWEHR LOADED AND COCKED.

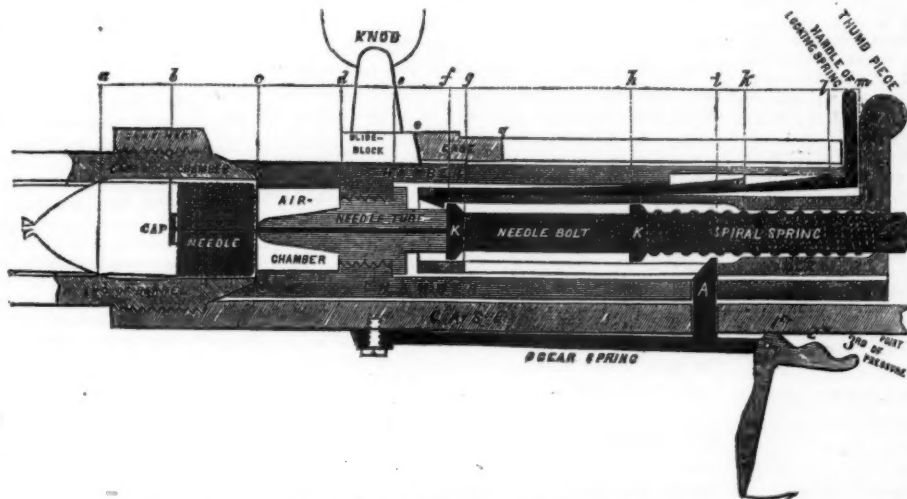


FIG. 3.—GENERAL FEATURES OF THE ZÜNDNADDEL LOCK.

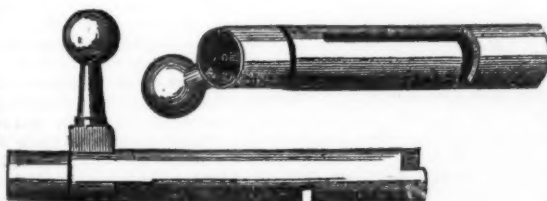


FIG. 4.—CHAMBER.

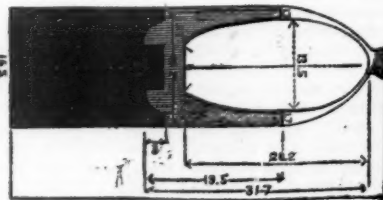


FIG. 5.—CARTRIDGE WITH IMPROVED SABOT.

Although the length of time which it has been in use proves that the needle-gun is a very serviceable arm, these objections are no slight ones, especially since many of the best style of breech-loaders now in use possess most of the advantages of the needle-gun without its disadvantages. The Springfield musket, when altered to a breech-loader, can be made to fire quite as rapidly as the needle-gun, while the ammunition used keeps the end of the barrel almost entirely clean.

THE ARMY.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the Journal all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

FIRST LIEUTENANT EDGAR C. BOWEN, Twelfth regiment U. S. infantry, Regimental Quartermaster, has been tried before a General Court-Martial assembled at Washington, D. C., of which Brevet Major-General W. H. EMORY, U. S. A., Colonel Fifth U. S. cavalry, was president, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. RUSSELL, Judge-Advocate, on the charges of "disobedience of orders," and "breach of arrest." The specification to the charge of disobedience of orders sets forth that Lieutenant BOWEN, having been duly relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor, by his superior and commanding officer, Major D. WOODRUFF, Twelfth U. S. infantry, commanding said Fort, and having been ordered on or about the 18th of June, 1866, by said commanding officer to proceed to Washington, D. C., with the Regimental Adjutant, and the records of the regiment, on the 19th of June, 1866, and to report to Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE W. WALLACE, commanding Twelfth U. S. infantry, did wilfully neglect and fail to obey said order. The Court having found the accused guilty of the first charge and the specification thereunder, have sentenced him "to be suspended from rank and pay for a period of six months, and to be reprimanded in General Orders by the General Commanding the Department. The Court is thus lenient in view of the evident inexperience of the accused." The following are the remarks upon the case by Major-General ARBUR, commanding the Department of Washington:

The proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case are approved and confirmed. The record fails to show anything to indicate that the officer preferring the charges in this case was actuated by any but proper motives. The order given was a legitimate and a proper one, and should have been unhesitatingly obeyed, and it required all the consideration given by the Court to Lieutenant Bowen's "inexperience" to warrant the leniency of its sentence. The only point in the conduct of the officer preferring the charges open to animadversion is, that having given a proper order, he stood by and saw it deliberately disobeyed, without taking means to enforce it.

Although not convicted of "breach of arrest," his defence indicates that Lieutenant Bowen has very erroneous ideas concerning the obligations imposed upon an officer by an arrest. The 77th article of war defines precisely what are the limits of an officer in arrest, unless when modified by his commanding officer, and an officer would no more be justified in exceeding them because they are not defined in the order arresting him, than he would be in appearing with his sword, because it failed to state that he had been deprived of it by his commanding officer. "Custom of the service" is a treacherous tribunal, and it is a hazardous thing for an officer to appeal to it to justify failure to obey orders, or a departure from strict compliance with the articles of war.

For the length of time he has been in service, Lieutenant Bowen's record is a very creditable one, and it is to be regretted that one misstep has entailed upon him such unpleasant results. He is released from arrest, and is permitted, after turning over all property and moneys in his hands to leave the Department during the period of his suspension.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL COOKE, Commanding Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska, issued the following order on the 24th ult:

The commanders of military districts will arrange between the military posts of this department beyond the last post-office for the transmission of mails by mounted soldiers (or in some cases by Indians) regularly once a week in both directions, and in such manner that there shall be no delays. For some posts in winter months it may be found necessary or expedient to modify or change the period and deviate from the rate of motion, which should ordinarily be about fifty miles daily.

Commanders of all posts in this department are instructed to forbid and prevent the residence in the military reservations of Indian traders, Indian or white. Although Indians are to be treated with hospitality, they must be made to understand that their visits are to be of business and formal. The posts shall not be made centres of demoralization and vice. Means shall be taken to prevent the destruction or use of the best or nearest grass or hay grounds by any passing trains or persons.

The new post now being built on the left bank of the Missouri river, near the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, will be known as Fort Buford.

BREVET Major-General ROBINSON, Assistant Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau State of North Carolina, on the 13th ult. issued the following order:

His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina, having officially notified the Assistant Commissioner that "there now exists, under the laws of this State, no discrimination

in the administration of justice to the prejudice of free persons of color," all officers and agents of the Bureau will hereafter refer all cases to which freedmen are parties, to the proper County or State authorities according to the nature of the case, with the single exception of claims for wages due under contracts approved or witnessed by officers or agents of the Bureau, which, not admitting of delay, will be adjudicated as heretofore.

In case of any failure, neglect or inability of the civil authorities to arrest and bring to trial persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with the commission of crimes and offences against officers, agents, citizens and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, officers in charge of districts are hereby directed to arrest and detain such persons in military confinement until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them.

BREVET Major-General A. BAIRD, Commanding Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., on the 31st inst. issued the following order assembling a Board of officers for the purpose of investigating the facts connected with the recent riot in that city:

A Board of commissioned officers is hereby appointed to convene at these headquarters, at 9 o'clock A. M., to-morrow, August 1st, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate and report upon all facts connected with the recent disturbances in this city. The said Board shall have power to examine witnesses upon oath, and to take such proofs orally or in writing, upon the subject matter of investigation, as they may deem expedient, and they will return the same, together with their reports, to these headquarters. Detail for the Board: Brevet Major-General J. A. MOWER, U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General S. M. QUINCY, U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Brigadier-General J. IRVING GREGG, U. S. Army. Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE BALDY, Sixty-fifth U. S. colored infantry, is appointed Recorder for the Board.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS L. WOOD, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Mississippi, publishes the following extract from Section 5, of an "Act to continue in force, and to amend 'An act to establish a Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees,' and for other purposes," for the information and guidance of the officers of the Bureau on duty in that State:

Provided, that no person shall be deemed destitute, suffering, or dependent upon the Government for support, within the meaning of this act, who is able to find employment, and could by proper industry or exertion avoid such destitution, suffering, or dependence.

In making issues to refugees or freed people, officers will be careful to satisfy themselves that the persons applying for such assistance are clearly entitled to it under the above extract.

JOHN D. STEVENSON, of Missouri, A. S. WILLIAMS, of Michigan, and WM. S. MOSELEY, of Missouri, having been appointed commissioners under the act approved April 17, 1866, "to reimburse the State of Missouri for money expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the Rebellion," they have been directed to assemble at St. Louis, Mo., on the 29th day of July, 1866, for the purpose of taking the necessary oaths and entering upon the performance of their duties. The Depot Quartermaster at St. Louis has been authorized and directed to provide a suitable apartment for the sessions of the Board, and also to furnish, on the requisition of the Board, the stationery required for their duties.

A GENERAL Court-Martial has been appointed to meet at Galveston, Texas, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Friday, July 13, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. The Court will sit without regard to hours. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. L. PLYMPTON, Seventeenth U. S. infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. ELLIS, Seventeenth U. S. infantry; Captain Edward COLLINS, Seventeenth U. S. infantry; Brevet Major H. A. SWARTWOUT, Seventeenth U. S. infantry; First Lieutenant S. C. PLUMMER, Seventeenth U. S. infantry; First Lieutenant R. B. WADE, Seventeenth U. S. infantry. First Lieutenant C. P. SMITH, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, Judge-Advocate.

We have the following from a correspondent in the Sixth U. S. cavalry:

The Sixth is very much scattered, only four of the twelve companies being at regiment headquarters. In addition to the four companies, there are 200 recruits belonging to the absent companies, which are neither mounted nor armed. It is hoped that they soon will be, for we hear that the ordnance stores are on the way here. It is expected we will occupy the old posts this Fall, but nothing official is known about the matter by us. We still have some desertions, but not to compare with last Fall and Winter. The causes we are unable to find out. The men seem to be contented, are well cared for, and the duty is not severe; and still we are often pained to hear that another of our best men has gone.

A BOARD of officers to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. BROWN, Surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. WIRTY, Surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel ANTHONY HEGER, Surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Major WARREN WEBSTER, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, Recorder, has been ordered to assemble at New York City on the 20th of September, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of assistant surgeons for

promotion and of applicants for admission into the Medical Staff U. S. Army.

In General Orders No. 54, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated July 30, 1866, it is ordered: "That the Chief of Engineers be, and he is hereby, relieved from duty as Inspector of the Military Academy at West Point, and that he turn over all books, records and papers relating to the Academy to the Adjutant-General of the Army. General SCHRIVER, Inspector-General, is assigned to the charge of the same, as Inspector of the Military Academy, until further orders, and, by direction of the President, is assigned to duty, according to his brevet of Major-General.

THE Secretary of War, on the 1st inst., ordered: That the Act of Congress to Equalize Bounties, approved July 28, 1866, be referred to Major-General E. R. S. CANBY, U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Major-General J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. Army, and Brevet Major-General R. C. BUCHANAN, Colonel of the First U. S. infantry, to prepare and submit rules and regulations in conformity with the act and to carry into effect its provisions.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN, Commanding Military Division of the Gulf, on the 4th inst. issued General Orders No. 15, which reads as follows:

In consequence of the unfounded rumors in circulation in reference to the military status in the city of New Orleans, it is deemed necessary to announce to the public that martial law will be continued and enforced so far as may be required for the preservation of the public peace and the protection of life and property.

UNDER the provisions of General Orders No. 46, current series War Department, A. G. O., and Circular 19, from the same office, Brevet Major-General CHARLES R. WOODS, commanding Department of the South, releases twelve citizens, and Private THOMAS HOLMES, Company B, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, who were undergoing imprisonment, and had been confined six months. The remainder of the sentences in their cases has been remitted.

GENERAL HALLECK has issued orders to break up the following military posts in the Department of Columbia: Forts Chihales, Yamhill, Billingham, Haskins, Cascades, Dallas Orchard and Silitz Blockhouse. He also directs that the term fort shall not be applied to temporary camps.

THE Pay Department is not yet paying bounties under the equalization act, but is awaiting the action of the Board of officers appointed by the Secretary of War to prepare regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of the act.

THE headquarters of the Fifteenth U. S. infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel S. K. DAWSON commanding, were transferred from Mobile, Ala., to Macon, Ga., on the 28th of July 1866, pursuant to orders from department commander.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES BIDDLE, U. S. A., Captain Fifteenth infantry, is in command of the post of Mobile, Ala., which includes the city of Mobile and Batteries Gladden and McIntosh, Mobile Bay.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.

MR. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has issued the following circular relative to the special income tax due from the Army:

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1866.

The following joint resolution of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, is printed for the information and guidance of officers of Internal Revenue. Assessors and collectors will accordingly take notice that said special income tax of five per cent., imposed by the joint resolution of July 4, 1864, is not to be further enforced against officers and soldiers in the service of the United States who have been honorably discharged therefrom. In all cases where said tax has been assessed against officers or soldiers who have been honorably discharged from the service, and the same still remains unpaid, collectors will present the same to this office, in the proper manner, for abatement:

"Joint resolution to prevent the further enforcement of the Joint Resolution No. 77, approved July 4, 1864, against officers and soldiers of the United States who have been honorably discharged, so as to relieve them from the further payment of the special five per cent. income tax imposed thereby.

"Whereas, by the Resolution No. 77 of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, a special income tax of five per cent. on all incomes exceeding \$600 was directed to be assessed and collected, and was enforced generally upon all citizens accessible to the revenue officers, but was not enforced against all our soldiers in the field in the active service of the country; and, whereas, since the surrender of the insurrectionary armies, and the disbanding and return of the Federal soldiers to their homes, said tax is being, with manifest hardship, assessed and collected of them in many parts of the country; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that said special tax so imposed shall not be further enforced against officers or soldiers lately in the service of the United States, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and that the Secretary of the Treasury direct the proper observance of the resolution by all revenue officers."

The above resolution does not confer any authority for refunding the tax imposed by the joint resolution of July 4, 1864, which has already been paid, nor does it relate in any way to the tax required to be deducted and withheld by paymasters and disbursing officers.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

GENERAL GRANT.

DURING the debate in the Senate incident upon the passage of the bill creating the Rank of General in the Army of the United States, Senator YATES of Illinois made a very able speech in its favor. As Senator YATES had many opportunities of judging of the General personally as well as officially, the following extracts from his speeches will possess a peculiar interest to those of our readers who desire information respecting the General-in-Chief of our armies at the close of the late war. In speaking of his first meeting with General GRANT in 1861, the Senator says:

I did not then know that he had seen service in Mexico; that he had fought at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and at Monterey under General TAYLOR; or that he had served under General SCOTT in his memorable campaign from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico; or that he had been made first lieutenant on the field for gallantry at Molino del Rey, and brevetted a captain for the gallant and skillful manner in which he had served a mountain howitzer upon the heights of Chapultepec.

In presenting himself to me, he made no reference to any merits, but simply said he had been the recipient of a military education at West Point, and now that the country was assailed he thought it his duty to offer his services, and that he would esteem it a privilege to be assigned to any position where he could be useful. I cannot now claim to myself the credit of having discerned in him the promise of great achievements or the qualities "which minister to the making of great names" more than in many others who proposed to enter the military service. His appearance at first sight is not striking. He had no grand airs, no imposing appearance, and I confess it could not be said that his was a form

Where every god did seem to set his seal
To give the world assurance of a man.

He was plain, very plain; but still, sir, something, perhaps his plain, straightforward modesty and earnestness, induced me to assign him a desk in the Executive office. In a short time I found him to be an invaluable assistant in my office and in that of the Adjutant-General. He was soon after assigned to the command of the six camps of organization and instruction which I had established in the State.

Early in June, 1861, I telegraphed him at Covington, Kentucky (where he had gone on a brief visit to his father), tendering him the colonelcy of the Twenty-first Illinois infantry, which he promptly accepted, and on the 15th of June he assumed the command. The regiment had become much demoralized from lack of discipline and contention in regard to promotions. On this account Colonel GRANT, being under marching orders, declined railroad transportation, and for the sake of discipline marched them on foot toward the scene of operations in Missouri, and in a short time he had his regiment under perfect control.

He was assigned to the protection of the Quincy and Palmyra and the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroads, and his success in organizing the troops under his command, and his vigorous and successful prosecution of the campaign in north Missouri, soon procured for him the rank of brigadier-general. He was transferred to Cairo, the most important strategic point in the Mississippi valley, and after organizing his army with marvellous celerity, and infusing into these suddenly raised troops the proper *esprit de corps*, he marched upon Paducah and fought the desperate battle of Belmont. And here commenced that series of splendid victories, from Belmont to Lookout Mountain, which turned the tide of our national fortunes, dispelled the gloom and despondency which defeat, poor strategy, irresolution, inaction, and blunders had brought upon the country, lifted the veil and revealed to the Republic at last the man so much needed to lead her armies to complete and final victory.

In speaking of GRANT in the field, the Senator says:

He dashed along the lines at Belmont and had his horse shot under him while rallying his men, who were confounded by the double fury of their foes, suddenly reinforced by fresh battalions, and a terrible storm of projectiles from their artillery at Belmont and Columbus.

On the first day at Pittsburg Landing—a black and terrible day—all day he rode along his decimated line, and inspired the weary troops to stay the stormy tide of disaster, which was beating them back through Shiloh's dark and bloody woods to the water's edge. I sat on my horse near him at Port Gibson, upon an eminence where our artillery was posted, and where he was exposed to a most terrible fire of the enemy's musketry and artillery.

In these and other conflicts of the war GRANT was always, amid the most horrid carnage and the wildest tumult of battle, imperturbably quiet, his mind clear, scanning critically all movements on the field, and never giving a thought to flanger or to death. At the same time if he saw a weak point in his line of battle or a column wavering, where his personal presence might inspire courage, he would fly to that point or dash like a McDONALD to the head of that column, plunge into the thickest of the fight, and hold up the standard upon the last outpost of danger and death.

Was not his a courageous spirit who, with fame already secure by the bright record of a hundred victories, dared to accept the crushing responsibility of commanding the army of the Potomac, where so many generals had been sacrificed, and where so many bloody reverses had almost dispirited the army and shrouded the land in mourning? Here he was to confront the flower of the Rebel army, led by their greatest commander, who, in their estimation, wore the charm of invincibility. Here he must contend with a foe which up to this time had courageously maintained his position, elated by the success of several victories and dashing raids, and who now to the pride of victory had added the fierce courage which despair inspires in men fighting for the last rampart left them by adverse fate.

But with the same unselfish spirit which had animated his whole life he did not pause to count the consequences to himself, but came at the call of his country. He accepted the heretofore fatal command, and his watchword was "On to Richmond!" as before it had been "On to Vicksburg!" Self-reliant, he formed his own plans and started out on a route which had already been condemned by our military men. His first battle in the Wilderness appalled the world at the sight of its sanguinary slaughter. I think it almost safe to say that no general living save GRANT himself would, after such dreadful slaughter and in the face of so many frowning obstacles, have persevered in the plan which he had marked out for himself. But GRANT did persevere. From the beginning his method had been to move on the enemy's works wherever he could find them, and if he did not utterly overwhelm and destroy him in every instance, he yet considered himself successful if he maintained his ground and as much loss was inflicted upon the enemy as he himself received.

Mr. YATES speaks of General GRANT's strategy as follows:

Mr. President, while General GRANT is possessed of extraordinary courage and tenacity of purpose, it must not for a moment be supposed that these constitute his chief claim to greatness. I am here to claim for him military strategy of the highest order; what facts and results have established and what history will proudly vindicate—that wonderful power which so few men have exhibited in the great contests of nations—the genius which with comprehensive glance sweeps over vast fields of conflict, perceives the grand objective points, arranges and combines the proper forces, provides against the contingencies which make up so much of war, carries out every detail of the most complicated plan, and with certain prescience commands all needful agencies to move in synchronous march upon the enemy. The success of his Mississippi campaign is not to be attributed to courage alone, but to that grand strategy displayed in a thorough understanding of the plans, positions, and movements of the enemy, and in making such a disposition of his own forces as to employ and thwart the enemy at every point, and yet to keep pressing inevitably and irresistibly forward upon his own line toward Vicksburg, the objective point of all his operations. It was not simply to drive the enemy from Belmont, Island No. 10, Fort Henry, Memphis, and to fight his way straight down the Mississippi by storming him in every stronghold—this he could do with his invincible legions of the Northwest, and this he did do in a series of shining victories which blaze on the annals of history—but he had also to take in his plans a vast territory of hostile States; the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Arkansas, from their mouths to their headlands; and to cut off the enemy in all lateral directions upon his interior lines, keep up his own base lines, and leave no enemy in his rear to overrun Illinois, Missouri, and southern Kentucky; and he displayed the greatest military genius by a such a disposition of his forces and such timely movements as not only to carry victory along the banks of the Mississippi, but to carry it in a broad belt on either side, until finally he could and did concentrate all the divisions of his army in the overthrow of the rebel Gibraltar—Vicksburg.

In this campaign GRANT adapted himself to the circumstances of the case, and made a plan of his own contrary to that which had been laid down for him at Washington. I presume General GRANT never received a higher compliment or one that he so much prized as one contained in a letter of Mr. LINCOLN of July 3, 1863. Mr. LINCOLN said:

"When you got below and took Port Gibson and Grand Gulf, I thought you should go down the river and join General Banks; and when you turned northward east of Big Black I feared it was a failure. I now wish to make a personal acknowledgment to you, that you were right and I was wrong."

When he assumed command as lieutenant-general he changed radically the whole plan of our military operations. He discontinued the plan of independent spasmodic movements by our different armies—a plan which had enabled the enemy to move as upon a pivot, and to confront our divided forces now at one point and then at another, and to baffle us by a superior concentration of his forces. But, sir, I read from his own report to show what this policy was which all now see was necessary to turn the tide of fortune in our favor. He says:

"I therefore determined first to use the greatest number of troops practicable against the armed forces of the enemy, preventing him from using the same force at different seasons against first one and then another of our armies, and the possibility of repose for refitting and producing necessary supplies for carrying on resistance."

The anacronism of which so much had been said early in the war was no longer a myth. If he was not the author of the comprehensive idea conveyed by that word to the public mind, he was the first to vitalize and make it real. He did not simply move forward the Army of the Potomac, but for the purpose of employing the enemy at every point and preventing the concentration of his forces upon any given point, General GRANT set in motion all the armies of the Union—SHERMAN against JOHNSTON; BUTLER moved up the James, SIGEL up the Shenandoah Valley, BANKS against SHREVEPORT, SHERIDAN against EARLY, and the other generals in their appropriate places in the mighty drama which ended in the death of the Rebellion.

In speaking of General GRANT's skill in the selection of generals, Mr. YATES alluded to the achievements of SHERMAN, McPHERSON, SHERIDAN, THOMAS, and others who were chosen by him for their fitness to perform specific duties.

Finally, in speaking of General GRANT as a great leader, Mr. YATES says:

Mr. President, when the history of this war is carefully read with the map of the campaigns before you; when all the details of departmental organization are understood; and when all the orders, correspondence and dispatches are properly weighed; when all the co-operative movements of the divisions of his armies are carefully studied; the vast territory he had to overlook, to conquer, and to defend;

vast communications by land and water; immense supplies and transportation to be provided; a confronting enemy ever vigilant, brave, confident, commanded by skilful leaders; and all the splendid results of his great plans are considered, we may truthfully pronounce him the model commander of the age in which he lives.

THE NAVAL BATTLE OF LISSA.

THE *Patrie*, under date of Vienna, July 22d, publishes the following account of the recent action between the Italian and Austrian squadrons in the Adriatic:

"Admiral TEGETHOFF, the same who, on May 12, 1864, had to retire before the brave little squadron of the Danes in the action off Heligoland, was on board the armored frigate *Archduke Maximilian*, lying off the port of Pola, when a signal from a sloop which had been sent out to cruise denoted some move of importance. There were then under steam only two wooden ships of the line, the *Kaiser*, three-decker, and a two-decker, and an iron-plated frigate. With this moderate force the Admiral put to sea, and was joined soon after by several armored gunboats. When in sight of Zara, he received intelligence that the Italian fleet, comprising twenty-three vessels, most of them iron-plated, were about to attack Lissa. Three other vessels, of which two had belonged to the fleet of the Austrian Lloyd's, but had recently been converted into vessels of war, and an armored corvette joined the Admiral's squadron. This force, of which the three-decked *Kaiser* formed the centre, took up its station at some distance from Lissa, the guns of which town had on the previous evening crippled an Italian armored frigate. Upon the squadron coming into sight, the firing both on sea and land became appalling. Four Italian armored vessels, two frigates, and two corvettes bore down under full steam upon the Austrian three-decker. The action became furious, the three-decker, enveloped in smoke, appeared like some monstrous animal standing at bay against a pack of hounds. Her gunners, nearly all Dalmatians, and who were not under fire for the first time, replied to the broadsides of their antagonists by a fire less rapid, but better aimed. The Admiral, seeing the danger in which that ship was placed, went to its aid, and directed his own vessel at full speed upon one of the large Italian frigates. This frigate, already damaged at the water line, was stove in a little above the deck.

A great cry was heard, a loud clamor, an immense gulf seemed to open amid the waves, and then wide spreading circles were seen upon the surface of the water which had again become smooth. The frigate had been swallowed up. Its engulfment was, however, marked by a glorious episode. A half battalion of Bersaglieri, who were on board, climbed up into the tops, and, while holding by the ropes, shouldered their rifles as on a parade ground and sent a volley upon the deck of the *Archduke Maximilian*. This parting farewell produced terrible effects—20 killed and 60 wounded falling around the Admiral, who seemed to be invulnerable. Scarcely had this event been concluded, when a fearful explosion was heard. A shower of iron and wooden fragments, mingled with portions of human bodies, fell upon the decks of the vessels, and an immense wall of water appeared to rise up near the *Kaiser*. The Austrian admiral then found that a hollow shot from one of the guns of the three-decker had caused the explosion of a second Italian frigate. Thus, two vessels were destroyed, two crews lost, beside other serious damages to the fleet. On board the Austrian ships the killed were numerous, among them being one of the most distinguished officers of the Austrian marine, the Irishman, Captain ERIC O'Klin (*sic*). Trieste has been illuminated; Spalatro, Zara, and Ragusa, which has furnished the fleet with many of its combatants, have been decked out with flags. This battle will have a great moral effect, for it is no mystery that in all the towns just mentioned there exists a party which is seeking to promote annexation to Italy."

The *Patrie* also contains the following letter from Milan, dated July 22:

"The fleet has at last shaken off its immobility. After quitting the waters of Ancona it proceeded toward the island of Lissa, which it bombarded. The Austrian fleet, although inferior in number, offered battle to the Italian squadron. The information already received is very confused, but from despatches recently arrived we gather some interesting facts. It appears that on board the Austrian ships were embarked a number of Tyrolean sharpshooters, whose fire inflicted much damage to the Italians. Two of the Italian vessels are lost, but one, the *Palestro*—although the official account is silent upon the point—was captured by the enemy and was blown up by its crew rather than haul down its flag. Beside the two vessels lost, three others were entirely *hors de combat*. The action in its results was indecisive, but the retirement of the Austrians gave an appearance of victory to the Italians. One result of the action, however, was to demonstrate the superiority of the French iron-plating over that of other countries. The Italian squadron comprised several vessels built and plated in France, not one of which has suffered, notwithstanding the terrible fire of the Austrians. On the contrary, all the vessels constructed in England are in a deplorable condition, and have their armor-plating pierced. The *Re d'Italia*, which sunk almost at a stroke, was a vessel of very large dimensions, quite new, and entirely constructed in English yards."

UNDER the recent act authorizing the payment of commutation of rations, the Commissary-General of prisoners has decided that such commutation can only be paid to the soldier himself, and not to his heirs.

UNDER the provisions of the new Army Bill all enlistments in the Army hereafter shall be for five years for the cavalry and three years for infantry and artillery.

THE Commissary-General of Subsistence has been directed to resume the issue of the tobacco ration to the troops of the United States.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

NAVY BREVETS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—"Marinero," in your issue of the 14th inst. notes a number of figures which, though valueless except to show that one result of this war has been to advance young officers so rapidly that a considerable difference in length of service exists between the senior and junior of every grade, whether line or staff, have been speciously arranged to exhibit the junior staff officer in each grade in disparaging contrast with the senior line officer of corresponding rank, and may have the effect to mislead such as are not fully informed upon the merits of the subject under discussion. For this reason only, his statements require some notice. The young gentlemen at the Naval School will doubtless accept them as confirmatory of the belief, with which they are imbued from the moment they don their uniforms, that "there is a broad line of demarcation between line and staff," and that the latter are both personally and professionally inferior and subject to the former, notwithstanding so many of them are their sons and brothers. Seed thus sown soon shows itself in the form of disrespect on the part of the youngster, and becomes in the mouth of the lieutenant-commander, "G—d—his soul, I laid on my oars to him; I thought he was a commander." He was the "Surgeon of the Fleet."

The burden of "Marinero's" complaint is that certain officers of the staff outrank certain officers of the same grade in the line, who entered the service some years sooner than the former, and that these officers of the staff are actually filling positions to which they are not legally entitled. This is a point he had better discuss with the Honorable Secretary and the Naval Committees, since the law to which he refers was pronounced "out of force" by the Department, in its official reprint (July 1, 1865) of "Laws relating to the Navy." With the experience of the past five years, it is hardly probable that any but himself and a few sympathizers among the '40 and '41 dates will desire to revert to that old system, which was remarkable among other things for despotic autocracy of King Benbow, the drunken broils of over-crowded steerages, and the brutish degradation that reigned before the mast, and was lashed into subjection by the cat. "Marinero" will be quite as much a sufferer as his associates on the staff by the restoration of laws that have been abrogated and customs that have become obsolete.

The law by which he would keep down the staff made them commanders after twelve years service, when commander was the second grade in the Navy, a captaincy being the highest commission to which even "Marinero" could aspire. Should the Congress pass the bill now under consideration, and for which he and his brethren are so fervently praying, the highest grade which the senior staff officers will fill, by existing regulations that of captain, will be only the fifth on the scale.

"Marinero" argues that we are not entitled to brevet promotion, because the order bestowing on staff officers the one degree of advancement from commander to captain has the effect of a brevet, and he then contrasts the organization of the Army with that of the Navy, to show that while eighteen [fifteen is the correct number on the active list] Naval surgeons rank as captains (colonels) but five Army surgeons have that standing, and he continues the parallel through the other grades, ignoring the fact that nearly every assistant surgeon in the Army has been brevetted to major, nearly every surgeon to colonel, several to brigadier, and one to major-general.

He departs from his subject to assert that he has "positive information that a chief engineer ranking with captain, and a paymaster of the same rank, were known in the City of —, as Colonel — of the Engineers, and Colonel —, Paymaster." The officers referred to may have gratified a silly sort of vanity in this way, but their corps are not responsible for their individual weaknesses. I defy "Marinero" to show me any surgeon in the Navy who does not regard his degrees of A. M. and M. D. as a more enviable distinction than that derivable from any purely military title whatsoever. To offset his instance, I may state that I have positive information of a line officer who styled himself on his visiting card "Admiral —," when we had no such grade in Navy, and who was received and addressed as such by foreign admirals on the station on which he was serving, until he was superseded by a ranking officer of less vanity, who adhered to his official designation of flag officer. There are officers now in the service who will remember the embarrassment of a British admiral who met these two officers at dinner, and while addressing the commander-in-chief as "Commodore," was puzzled to know how to style the soi-disant admiral, the former's junior. Naval surgeons—and I speak of my own corps only, since "Marinero" singles it out—seek no confounding of titles. No one of whom I have ever heard has the very questionable ambition of being mistaken for anything but what he is, yet every one of them, I trust, demands that amount of official consideration and that military position which are his due from the importance of the services he renders the Government. Having by rigid examinations excluded the unworthy and incompetent from membership in their corps, it is not unreasonable that they should insist upon as high a relative standing within the service as their professional brethren enjoy in civil life. In this connection, I can not express the sentiments of the corps better than has already been done by a very eminent Naval officer, in an article published in the *United States Service Magazine* for April, 1865:

"The compensation, considered in connection with the costliness of naval life, its vicissitudes and exposures, is not enough to attract and retain enterprising young men of skill in an organization in which they find their proper self-respect invaded in very many nameless ways, simply because, as is believed by almost all of them, a rank suitable to the respectability and usefulness of their profession has never been assigned them."

"The rank given by executive regulations on paper has

not been practically recognized in the service. Those regulations have tended rather to found controversy, and begot heartburning and distaste for naval life, than secure them any palpable advantages or protection. On entering the Navy, the assistant surgeon is a ward-room officer; and he may also find in the same mess, and accommodated no better than himself, a surgeon whose commission is more than thirty years old, who is nominally a captain in rank, and yet, in fact, has no more military consideration and respect than he had on the day of his promotion. Even this mere nominal rank is regarded to be offensive by gentlemen of the line. Many of them have manifested their disapproval by petitioning that it may be annulled. Yet few men are more appreciative of the value of surgical aid, or more reluctant to leave the shore without the company of a competent medical officer; probably none will testify more cheerfully to the efficiency of the medical staff of the Navy than these same gentlemen—not only to their efficiency, but also to their moral and social worth.

"The persistent opposition of line officers to the efforts of medical officers to obtain a rank or position relative to themselves, might be supposed to imply that there are some conclusive objections, growing out of the nature of military organization, exclusively and entirely independent of purely selfish or personal considerations; but it is not so. It has never been pretended that any degree of relative rank conferred upon a surgeon could possibly interfere in any manner whatever with the efficient performance of military duty by the line, nor has it been suggested that relative military rank tends to lessen professional skill or intelligence. Indeed, if the fanciful assumption that augmentation of intellect and information inures to every grade progressively pari passu with promotion in lineal rank has any foundation, we might imagine that relative rank would bring an increment of skill to the staff officer for every step he is advanced in it. Under the ancient system of promoting by seniority, especially prior to the establishment of the Naval Academy, incompetent and slightly instructed men attained the highest grades in the line, and they often arrogantly acted as if they believed that high rank was equivalent to knowledge, and enabled them to direct in technical affairs of which they were totally ignorant. Such men were always opposed to giving the staff officers a definite position in the service, under a vague notion that every degree of rank conferred upon the staff was necessarily deducted from the line. While opinion, or rather prejudice, of this kind prevails, the Government will encounter difficulty in supplying the demand for competent staff officers of every denomination. Adequate compensation and suitable relative position in the military organization are needed to attract and retain properly trained men in the staff corps. It is well known that the demand for medical officers is very much greater than the supply, and that, in spite of the facilities of admission offered by the Government, qualified candidates in sufficient numbers do not offer their services.

"To allure men skilled in technical knowledge from home, from the common field in which their fellows toil, to engage permanently in military service, has not proved an easy task. Pecuniary compensation alone is not enough to induce men of fair professional prospects to abandon them for staff employments in the Naval service. They demand, at least, that degree of social consideration in the military organization which is consistent with proper self-respect, and above the disparagement of any class with which they work in common. The skill of an engineer, Naval architect or physician is the offspring of as much intellect and cultivation as the skill of the military seaman, and demands in its exercise manly qualities of not inferior character. It is not presumable that 'competent and trustworthy men'—master men in vocations which are respectable and respected in civil communities—will recognize a caste superiority and yield universal and perennial precedence to any profession or class. Whatever men who are reared under the influence of established aristocracies may consent to, it is quite apparent that Americans can not perceive that because they practice in any of the professions employed in the Navy, they ought to acknowledge themselves to be forever the inferiors of every member of one class in it composed of men in no respect better than themselves. Professional men believe that they should occupy positions in military communities relatively equal in respectability to the positions of their professional brothers in civil life, and enjoy the attributes and advantages of these positions. Proper official subordinations, prompt and cheerful obedience to superiors in office, is never inconsistent with self-respect. No respectable staff officer ever finds the performance of his duty disagreeable because it is executed under the order of his superior in the line."

The staff will rejoice to hear of the passage of the Navy Promotion bill, though it benefits only their brother officers of the line. They are not envious of the advancement and honorable distinction of the latter. They are ready to applaud their achievements and do honor to their heroes; but they require a proper appreciation of their own services—a respectful recognition of their own position. Without aspiring to wear the plumage of the line, they look, with an ambition of which they are proud, for a proper reward for their own faithful and meritorious services. It is not enough to bask in the glory of "Marinero's"; they are content to shine by their own light.

"Marinero," in his reverence for ancient law, is one of the straightest of Pharisees. Like the Hebrew scribe, he incites his brethren to cry, "crucify, crucify," whenever that law is assailed. He searches for every page torn out of the musty volume of established custom. He is wasting his time. These old scraps will never be pasted together. The cock-pit has been closed—the cat buried; there is law for post-captains. Scurvy, kicks, and curses have gone whaling with the old sailing ships, whose air they once polluted. It is a favorite saying among the line that they are "the bone and sinew" of the Navy. Granted. The staff are its blood and brains. The skeleton has the figure of the man; but it must have flesh, and blood, and nerves to put it in motion, to give it grace, beauty, and vitality. Another favorite form of expression is, to speak of the line as "the Navy proper"—or, by others less arrogant, "the principal corps," as though that is principal which is not self-existent. Just so long as an army can be maintained without its quartermasters, commissaries, pay-

masters, and surgeons, could a Navy of mere "bone and sinew" exist. A good surgeon, a good paymaster, a good engineer, are just as necessary to a ship as a good commander—far more so, and more difficult to replace than good watch officers; and it is not at all probable that the Government will sacrifice its carefully chosen staff corps for the mere sake of avoiding to excite the envy and jealousy of any number of narrow-minded officers of the line. The late deeply-lamented hero, Admiral Foote, was a strenuous advocate of increased rank for the staff, and favored a higher scale than was proposed, and his views are entertained by some of the most distinguished line officers of the senior grades.

An officer who has done the State some service observes:

"The necessities of this war have, to some extent, opened the mysteries of the service to the public, and have shown the great importance of an efficient Medical Staff. They have been extensively advertised for, and yet the demands of the Naval service for medical officers has not been met; although it is much to be feared the standard of qualification has been lowered. If this be so, it visits, with a kind of retributive justice, those who are obliged to trust their lives to inferior men, because their illiberal jealousies have excluded more capable ones from the service."

SURGEON.

THE CHATTANOOGA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In comparison with the wretched results which have been recorded for the past five years of the trials of Naval screw vessels fitted with machinery on plans furnished by the Steam Bureau, the performance of the *Chattanooga* is brilliant in the extreme. It seems as though steam engineering was a lost art, and that we were now slowly recovering our former knowledge of it.

It is no wonder the Navy is electrified with the announcement that 13 1-2 knots has really been attained by a Naval vessel.

Notwithstanding this very favorable result, it is much to be regretted that the vast steam power of this beautiful vessel was not pushed to the maximum—at least for a short time—so that the speed attained with such enormous boiler power could have been ascertained.

We say this because the *Chattanooga* has more boiler capacity than any Naval vessel yet tried.

The following dimensions of several highly successful Naval vessels will make this important fact apparent:

General Admiral (built in New York for the Russian Government)—Length on deck, 308 feet 7 inches; breadth of beam, 54 feet 7 inches; draught of water at trial May, 1859, 22 feet aft, 22 feet forward; draught at load line, 23 feet 6 inches; area of immersed mid-section, 836 square feet; tonnage, 4,306.

Engines—Two 84-inch diameter cylinders by 45-inch length of stroke; direct back-action; independent cut off; link motion.

Boilers—Six horizontal tubular boilers, without superheaters; total grate surface, 700 square feet; total heating surface, 21,000 square feet; total number of furnaces, 38.

Propeller—19 feet diameter; 31 feet pitch; on trial, average number of revolutions, 48; maximum, 52; speed, 12 1-2 knots per hour; said to have steamed 13 knots for 24 consecutive hours, on voyage from New York to Cherbourg.

English Frigate Agincourt—(Official trial from the *London Times*).—Length, 400 feet; breadth of beam, 59 feet 3 1-2 inches; 1,150 feet immersed mid-section; 6,300 tons; 2 104-inch cylinders (effective), by 4 feet 6 inches length of stroke.

Boilers—Ten horizontal tubular; 40 furnaces; 976 square feet of grate; 25,043 square feet of heating surface.

Trial—Mean of 4 runs, 15.487 knots; mean of 4 runs, half boilers, 13.645 knots; mean revolutions, 61 1-2; indicated horse-power, 6,867.

English Frigate Warrior—Length, 380 feet; breadth of beam, 58 feet 4 inches; area of immersed mid-section, 1,219 square feet; 2 104-inch cylinders (effective), by 48-inch stroke.

Boilers—Ten horizontal tubular; 40 furnaces; 868 square feet of grate surface; 23,197 square feet of heating surface.

Trial—Mean speed 6 runs, 14.356 knots; mean revolutions, 54 1-2; co-efficient of performance, 659; indicated horse-power, 5,469 (has developed in service 500 more than this).

U. S. Steamer Chattanooga—Length, 315 feet; beam, 46 feet; mean draught, 17 feet (nearly); area of immersed mid-section, not over 680 square feet; 2 84-inch diameter cylinders, by 42-inch stroke; direct back-action; no independent cut-off; link motion, lap valve.

Boiler—Eight horizontal tubular; total grate surface, 980 square feet; total heating surface, 24,300 square feet; fitted with superheating apparatus.

Propeller—18 feet diameter by 30 feet mean pitch; on trial for 72 hours; average 44.5 per minute; maximum, 52; maximum speed, 13 1-2 knots.

From the above it will be seen that as soon as the *Chattanooga's* engines are worked up to the full capacity of the boilers, she should be at least a 17-knot ship. Taking the *Warrior* as a standard, it will be interesting to ascertain the speed of the *Chattanooga* when working up to the *Warrior's* power—viz., 5,469 horses, assuming the co-efficient of performance of the *Chattanooga* to be 659, the same as the *Warrior's*. Clearly, the skillful constructors of the *Chattanooga* will not be satisfied with less; besides, she has a smooth copper bottom, while the *Warrior* has an iron one. Then, the cube root of 5,469 horse-power of the *Warrior* multiplied by 659 (co-efficient), and divided by 680 square feet of immersed section of the *Chattanooga*, equals 17 1-2 knots (nearly), which is the speed the *Chattanooga* should attain if she works up to 5,469 horse-power.

Now, as the *Chattanooga* has over 100 square feet more of grate than the *Warrior*, with the same sort of boiler, of course she should work up to at least the same power as that vessel.

Again, the *Chattanooga* has nearly the same boiler power as the *Agincourt*, which has worked up to 6,867 horse power. This power would drive the *Chattanooga* at North

River speed. If the *Agincoart* worked up to this power, why not the *Chattanooga*?

Further, the *General Admiral*, a very much larger and bluffer ship, and fitted with very much less boilers, has attained a speed about equal to that shown by the *Chattanooga* on the late trial.

Whenever the *Chattanooga* works up to the same power which has been developed in other vessels fitted with less boilers of the same type, but without the benefit which this vessel obtains from superheating, the Navy will witness some of the tallest steaming on record.

By all means let us hear from the *Chattanooga* when she is working up to 5,500 horse power.

ALABAMA.

THE TRIAL OF THE GUERRIERE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I enclose you a copy of the official report of the working of the new 60 by 36 inch engines of the U. S. Steamer *Guerriere*, one of the "new screw fleet." These engines are the duplicates of those of the *Pensacola*. The steam pressure averaged 25 pounds per square inch, and the throttle valve averaged half open. No water was used at any time upon the journals.

BOSTON, Aug. 3, 1866.

SIR:—The following report of the 120 hours wharf trial of the 60 by 36 inch screw engines for the *Guerriere* (first rate), has been deferred until an examination of interior parts had been made.

The action of all the moving and wearing parts of the machinery was entirely satisfactory, and the cylinders, valve faces and seats, and equilibrium plates, found upon careful inspection to be perfect; in each, perfect contact being maintained with neither undue friction nor any abrasion. All the journals are in excellent condition, the engine feed and bilge pumps worked well at all times, and the former alone was resorted to for feeding the boilers. The boilers showed no considerable leaks, and in general the performance of the machinery was entirely satisfactory. The log and cards have been forwarded to the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. BAKER,

Chief-Engineer U. S. N.

Chief-Engineer ROBERT DANBY, U. S. N., General Inspector, etc., New York.

NAVAL TITLES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—We are accustomed to look to you for the solution of service problems, and for decisions in cases of naval and military propriety and impropriety. "Marinero" considers it a large presumption for a hotel-keeper to enter the names of old staff officers of the Navy on his books as colonels. Let us see.

The laws of Congress, and the regulations of the Navy Department made under those laws—equally authoritative and binding with the laws themselves—declare that certain staff officers of the Navy shall rank with (not after) captains, commanders, etc., of the Navy. And the same high authorities decree that captains, commanders, etc., of the Navy shall rank with colonels, majors, etc., in the Army. No doubt they were entitled clearly to the assimilated rank, which is rank itself, of colonels, and common courtesy would seem to require that they should be designated either as captains or colonels in official address. Will you be good enough to give us your own opinion in the premises, either as a matter of right, or a matter of common courtesy?

SEVERAL OF THE STAFF.

[Without going into the question of the customs of the Navy in regard to the titles of staff officers, we cannot see any grounds upon which an officer of the Navy, either of the staff or line, can claim the title of the Army grade to which his naval rank is assimilated. ED.]

PAYING THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I should like to call attention through the medium of your valuable journal to the practice of the Navy Department in allowing officers and men attached to a distant and foreign squadron only one half pay in gold in full for their compensation.

I believe our diplomatic and consular representatives abroad are still paid as formerly—dollar for dollar in gold. Greenbacks are of no use to men who represent American interests in China or Japan, and I regret to learn that Navy officers in foreign stations receive half of their pay in this currency. I know of no justification for it; it is alike discreditable to our Government and the officials with whom it originated, and full reparation should be made to every man defrauded by it.

Those who suffer this injustice feel it keenly in the deprivation of comforts to which they are entitled, for the pay of these men is often inadequate for their necessary expenses while in foreign ports; and I submit that after the labors and exposures of the war they are entitled to receive their full pay in coin.

J. A. B.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4, 1866.

[General Orders No. 64.]

The following memorandum of orders and instructions, for the week ending August 4, 1866, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed) M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General,

Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Captain Whytal to relieve Brevet Brigadier-General Blunt at Fort Monroe, Va.—In addition to his present duties, Captain T. G. Whytal, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, will immediately relieve Brevet Brigadier-General Asa P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, of

all public money and property in his possession as Depot Quartermaster at Fort Monroe, Va. S. O. 371, A. G. O. July 31, 1866.

Brevet Brigadier-General Blunt assigned as Chief-Quartermaster Department of Virginia—Captain Asa P. Blunt (Brevet Brigadier-General), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Virginia, with the temporary rank, pay, and emoluments of Colonel of the Quartermaster's Department, under act of July 4, 1864. S. O. 371, A. G. O., July 31, 1866.

Captain Cadwallader to be relieved by Brevet Brigadier-General Blunt.—In addition to his duties as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Virginia, Brevet Brigadier-General A. P. Blunt will relieve Captain George B. Cadwallader (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, of his duties at Richmond, Va., who, on being relieved, will proceed, without delay, to his place of residence, and report by letter to the Adjutant-General. S. O. 371, A. G. O., July 31, 1866.

Captain G. L. Parker, muster out amended.—So much of Special Orders No. 252, paragraph 6, from this office, dated May 28, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States, Captain Gilbert L. Parker (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, to take effect June 5, 1866, is hereby so amended as to take effect June 30, 1866. S. O. 379, A. G. O., August 3, 1866.

Captain R. C. Swope, Captain Gus. Artaman, mustered out of service.—Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from this office, the services of the following named officers being no longer needed, they are hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names. They will receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, Captain Rufus C. Swope, August 4, 1866; Captain Gus. Artaman, August 4, 1866.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CERTAIN INCOMPLETE WORKS.

[PUBLIC—No. 81.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under the authority of law, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction and superintendence of the Secretary of War, for the repair, preservation, and completion of the following works, heretofore commenced under the authority of law, and for the other purposes hereinafter named, that is to say:

For examination and survey of works of improvement for which appropriations have been heretofore made, and concerning which no sufficient information is now in possession of the Department, and for examination and survey at other points in the fourth section of this act specified, that is to say, on the Atlantic coast thirty thousand dollars; on the Pacific coast twenty-five thousand dollars; on the northwestern lakes one hundred thousand dollars; on the western and northwestern rivers one hundred thousand dollars. And the Secretary of War, when the public interests require it, shall cause examinations or re-examinations to be made, with suitable surveys of the works aforesaid, and all other works provided for by this act, and shall make such changes or modifications of the plans heretofore adopted for their improvement as shall be necessary and proper. And he shall cause all needful examination of other harbors and places in the fourth section of this act specified, on the sea and lake coasts, and on western rivers, to be made as will enable him to determine what improvements thereof are required to render them safe and convenient for the navigation of the naval and commercial vessels of the United States, and the cost of such improvements, and he shall make full report thereof, and of the plans deemed advisable therefor, to Congress, at the commencement of next session, for such action as may be judged expedient and right. And if, upon such examination and survey of works first herein named, being works now existing or in process of completion, and concerning which no sufficient information is now in the possession of the Department, there shall remain an unexpended balance of appropriation properly applicable thereto from the sums herein appropriated, which may, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, be judiciously applied toward the economical and needful continuation or completion of such works, the Secretary of War shall direct such balance to be applied and used accordingly; but no moneys shall be used for such purposes, excepting from the balances remaining from appropriations herein made for the specific examination and survey of such works.

For extending the breakwater at Portland harbor Maine, one hundred and five thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and five cents.

For improvement of navigation of Hudson river, New York, fifty thousand dollars.

For preservation of Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts, forty-three thousand and sixty-eight dollars and forty-four cents.

For improvement of Thames river, Connecticut, ten thousand dollars.

For extension and repair of breakwater at Burlington, Vermont, twenty-seven thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars and twenty cents.

For completion and repair of Delaware breakwater, Delaware bay, one hundred and seven thousand nine hundred and ten dollars.

For improving channel of Susquehanna river below Havre de Grace, Maryland, twenty-six thousand four hundred dollars.

For continuing improvement of Patuxent river, Maryland, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For construction of snag-boats and other apparatus for clearing western rivers, and for the outfit, working, and preservation thereof, five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed, upon such terms as may be agreed on by the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War, to transfer to and place at the disposal of the Secretary of War such steamers of the United States, with boats and equipment belonging thereto, and used during the Rebellion as portions of the river fleet, as may be so transferred in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy without detriment to the public service, and as may be conveniently and fitly used in raising snags or removing obstructions from western rivers, so as to render them safe and navigable for the vessels of the United States used for the uses of commerce; and if the same shall be purchased by the Secretary of War, the amounts required for the payment therefor shall be taken from the appropriation aforesaid.

For improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas and Ohio rivers, five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For improvement of the Des Moines rapids, Mississippi river, two hundred thousand dollars.

For improvement of the Rock Island rapids, Mississippi river, one hundred thousand dollars.

For improvement of the Saint Clair flats, Michigan, eighty thousand dollars.

For improvement of the Saint Mary's river, between Lake Superior and Lake Huron, fifty thousand dollars.

For improvement of Oswego harbor, New York, and preservation of the public works at that point, forty-five thousand dollars.

For improvement at Little Sodus Bay harbor, Fairhaven, in Cayuga county, New York, thirty-three thousand eight hundred and forty dollars and forty-one cents.

For improvement at Big Sodus Bay harbor, Wayne county, New York, fifty-three thousand one hundred and fifty-one dollars and eighty cents.

For improvement at the harbor of Genesee river, New York, seventy-five thousand six hundred and seven dollars and thirty cents.

For improvement of harbor at Buffalo, New York, one hundred thousand dollars.

For completing the sea-wall at Buffalo harbor, New York, thirty-one thousand dollars.

For improvement of harbor and repair of public works at Erie, Pennsylvania, thirty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-one dollars.

For improvement of Conneaut harbor, Ohio, twenty thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-four cents.

For improvement of Ashtabula harbor, Ohio, twenty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty-two cents.

For improvement of harbor at Grand river, Ohio, twenty-four thousand and seventy-two dollars.

For improvement of harbor at Cleveland, Ohio, fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and six dollars.

For improvement of harbor at Black river, Ohio, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of harbor at Vermilion, Ohio, fifteen thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-four cents.

For improvement of harbor at Huron, Ohio, thirty-nine thousand dollars.

For improvement of harbor at Sandusky City, Ohio, thirty-eight thousand five hundred and eighty dollars.

For improvement of harbor at Toledo, Ohio, twenty thousand dollars.

For improvement of harbor at Monroe, Michigan, thirty-one thousand and fifteen dollars and twenty-seven cents.

For improvement of harbor at Aux Becs Scies, Frankfort, Michigan, eighty-eight thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars.

For improvement of harbor at Grand Haven, Michigan, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For improvement of harbor at Black Lake, Michigan, fifty-five thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars and thirty-one cents.

For improvement of harbor Saint Joseph, Michigan, six thousand dollars.

For improvement at the mouth of Saginaw river, Michigan, sixty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For improvement of harbor at Chicago, Illinois, eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and four dollars.

For improvement of harbor at Kenosha, Wisconsin, seventy-nine thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars and forty-one cents.

For improvement of harbor at Racine, Wisconsin, twenty-three thousand nine hundred and ten dollars.

For improvement of harbor at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, forty-eight thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and forty-one cents.

For improvement of harbor at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, forty-seven thousand five hundred and ninety-eight dollars and ninety-one cents.

For improvement of harbor at Manitowoc, Wisconsin, fifty-two thousand dollars.

For repairs of Government wharves and landings, and improving harbor at Marcus Hook, on Delaware river, Pennsylvania, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That before expenses shall be incurred on said wharves and landings, it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War that the same belong to the United States.

For improvement of the harbor at Green Bay, at the mouth of Fox river, Wisconsin, thirty thousand five hundred dollars.

For constructing works and improving the entrance into the harbor of Michigan City, Indiana, seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That it shall be first shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War that a sum equal to double the amount aforesaid has been expended by the Michigan City Harbor Company in the construction of a safe and convenient harbor at that place; *And provided*, That the passage of vessels to and from said harbor shall be free and not subject to toll or charge.

For improvement of the Kennebec river, in the State of Maine, between Sheppard Point and the City of Augusta, twenty thousand dollars.

For removal of obstructions to navigation in the Willamette river, between Portland and its mouth, in the State of Oregon, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the repair of the piers in Saco river, in the State of Maine, forty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the money appropriated by this act shall be so applied as to complete, or make the nearest approximation to completing, the work for which each specific appropriation is made; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to apply the sums herein appropriated for other purposes than for examinations and surveys by contract. *Provided*, That no contract shall be made except after public advertisement for proposals in such form and manner as to secure general notice thereof, and the same shall only be made with the lowest responsible bidder therefor, upon security deemed sufficient in the judgment of the Secretary. And it shall be the duty of the said Secretary, at the earliest practicable time, to report to Congress the result of any survey or resurvey, with the plan adopted and the items of expenditure under said plan; and he shall make report of all action taken under the provisions of this act; and he shall accompany said report with a statement of the amount and date of all former appropriations for each work, and a full estimate for its entire and permanent completion, with the amount that can be profitably expended in the next fiscal year. And he shall also state in what collection district each work is located, and at or near what port of entry, light-house, or fort; what amount of revenue was collected at the nearest point of entry for the last fiscal year; and, as far as practicable, what amount of commerce and navigation would be benefited by the completion of each particular work: *Provided*, That he shall continue to make such a report at the commencement of every session of Congress until the works herein provided for shall all be completed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever the Secretary of War shall invite proposals for any works, or for any material or labor for any works, there shall be separate proposals and separate contracts for each work, and also for each class of material or labor for each work; and he shall report to Congress, at its next session, all the bids with the names of the bidders. All persons not holding commissions in the Regular Army of the United States shall be instructed with the disbursement of the funds appropriated for the works named in this act, shall be required to give bond and ample security for the faithful application of the same; and no such disbursing officer in the Army of the United States shall receive any commission or compensation for making such disbursements. And the money hereinbefore appropriated shall remain and be at the disposal of the Secretary of War, and subject to his control for the purposes named in this act, until the several works and improvements herein provided for are completed, any law or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause examinations or surveys, or both, as aforesaid, to be made at the following points, namely: At Superior City, Eagle Harbor, Marquette, and Lac la Poudre, on Lake Superior, and at Ausable river, in the State of Michigan; of the Ohio river, between Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Buffington Island, West Virginia; of Sandusky river, Ohio; at Chester harbor, Pennsylvania; at Bridgeport, Connecticut; at Hall Gate, New York; at the port of Ogdensburg, New York; at San Francisco, California; at the "Grand Chain," in the Ohio river; at the harbor of Baltimore, between Fort McHenry and the mouth of the Patuxent river, in the State of Maryland; of the Mississippi river, between Fort Snelling and the Falls of Saint Anthony and the upper or Rock River rapids of the Mississippi river, with a view to ascertain the most feasible means, by economizing the water of the stream, of insuring the passage, at all navigable seasons, of boats drawing four feet of water; of the Minnesota river, from its mouth to the Yellow Medicine river, in order to ascertain the practicability and expense, by slack-water navigation or otherwise, of securing the continued navigability of said stream during the usual season of navigation; and for examining and reporting upon the subject of constructing railroad bridges across the Mississippi river, between St. Paul, in Minnesota, and St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, upon such plans of construction as will offer the least impediment to the navigation of the river; of Rock river; the Kennebec river above Gardiner, Maine; the Penobscot river, above Hampden, Maine; at the Zambro river, Minnesota; at the Cannon river, Minnesota; at the harbor and the mouth of the Eighteen-mile creek, at Olcott, New York; at St. Croix river, above the ledge; from the mouth of the Illinois river to La Salle; together with such necessary estimates of cost, as hereinbefore provided, as will enable the Secretary of War to determine what improvements and public works shall be necessary at the respective points aforesaid. And the Secretary of War shall cause a survey to be made at the harbor of Burlington, Vermont, and the harbor of Dunkirk, New York; at the harbor of Oak Orchard Creek, New York; and at Muskegon, White river, Manistee, South Haven, and New Buffalo, in the State of Michigan; the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, in the State of Wisconsin; and the Rock river, in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, with its connections with Lake Winnebago; and the upper Columbia river, Oregon.

Approved, June 23, 1866.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF DEPARTMENTS.

By direction of the President, the present arrangement of Military Divisions and Departments has been discontinued, and the following divisions and commands substituted:

1st. Department of the East, Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pa., Major-General GEORGE G. MEADE to command, will embrace the New England States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

2d. Department of the Lakes, Headquarters, Detroit, Mich., Brigadier and Brevet Major-General JOSEPH HOOKER to command, will embrace the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.

3d. Department of the Potomac, Headquarters, Richmond, Va., Brigadier and Brevet Major-General JOHN M. SCHOFIELD to command, will embrace the States of Virginia and West Virginia.

4th. Department of the South, Headquarters, Charleston, S. C., Major-General DANIEL E. SICKLES to command, will embrace the States of North Carolina and South Carolina.

5th. Department of the Tennessee, Headquarters, Nashville, Tenn., Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS to command, will embrace the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

6th. Department of the Gulf, Headquarters, New Orleans, La., Major-General PHILIP H. SHERIDAN to command, will embrace the States of Florida, Louisiana and Texas.

7th. Department of Arkansas, Headquarters, Little Rock, Ark., Brigadier and Brevet Major-General EDWARD O. C. ORD to command, will embrace the State of Arkansas and Indian Territory West.

8th. Department of the Missouri, Headquarters, Leavenworth, Kas., Major-General WINFIELD S. HANCOCK to command, with the same boundaries as now constituted, except such as may be detached to form a new Department to be created.

9th. Department of the Platte, Headquarters, Omaha, Neb., Brigadier-General PHILIP ST. G. COOKE to command, with same boundaries as now constituted, except such as may be detached to form a new Department to be created.

10th. Department of California, Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal., Brevet Major-General IRWIN McDOWELL to command, same as now constituted.

11th. Department of the Columbia, Headquarters, Portland, Oregon, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General JOHN POPE to command, same as now constituted.

12th. Brigadier and Brevet Major-General ALFRED H. TERRY will report to Lieutenant-General SHERMAN, to take command of a Department to be created out of the Departments of the Missouri and the Platte, according to his judgment, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

13th. Lieutenant-General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN is assigned to the general command of the Departments of the Arkansas, the Missouri, the Platte, and the new Department to be created.

The style of Lieutenant-General SHERMAN's command will be the Military Division of the Missouri, Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.

14th. The Departments of California and the Columbia will constitute a Military Division, under Major-General HENRY W. HALLECK, to be called the Military Division of the Pacific, Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

15th. The Department of Washington, with its present limits, and the States of Delaware and Maryland, Headquarters at Washington, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General EDWARD R. S. CANBY to command.

SIXTH U. S. CAVALRY.

The headquarters of this regiment are at Austin, Texas. The following is a list of the commissioned officers of the regiment, showing their stations and what duties they were performing on the 21st ult.:

COLONEL—David Hunter, Brevet Major-General, on leave of absence for six months, from February 15, 1866.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL—Samuel D. Sturgis, Brevet Brigadier-General, on leave of absence for fifty days, from May 24, 1866.

MAJORS—James H. Carleton, Brevet Major-General, on leave of absence for three months, from April 10, 1866; Robert M. Morris, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding regiment and post of Austin, Texas; Samuel H. Starr, on military commission at Houston, Texas, Austin, Texas.

ASSISTANT SURGEON—Cyrus Bacon, Jr., Brevet Major, present for duty in charge of hospital, Austin, Texas.

ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEONS—R. M. Kirk, present for duty, Austin, Texas; B. B. Miles, accompanying Company H, on an inspection tour on the frontiers of Texas, on the frontiers of Texas; Lucius Smith, present for duty, Austin, Texas.

FIRST LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT—Adna R. Chaffee, Brevet Captain, Adjutant of the regiment and post of Austin, acting Provost-Marshal of the city, Austin, Texas.

FIRST LIEUTENANT AND QUARTERMASTER—John W. Spangler, Quartermaster of the regiment, and A. A. Q. M. post of Austin, Austin, Texas.

FIRST LIEUTENANT AND COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE—Henry Tucker, Commissary of Subsistence of the regiment and A. A. C. of S., post of Austin, Austin, Texas.

CAPTAINS—August V. Kautz, Brevet Colonel, Company B, acting Judge-Advocate, Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.; Andrew W. Evans, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, C, on detached service with his company at Waco, Texas, to protect the agent of the U. S. Tax Commission, Waco, Texas; William S. Abert, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, D, on detached service with his company, Sherman, Grayson County, Sherman, Texas; John Irvin Gregg, Brevet Colonel, G, Inspector-General Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for the State of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.; George C. Cram, I, on detached service with his company, at Jacksboro, Jacksboro County, Jacksboro, Texas; James S. Briabin, Brevet Colonel, L, on leave of absence for ninety days, from May 11, 1866; Ira W. Claffin, Brevet Major, H, inspect-

ing frontier posts and forts, on the frontiers of Texas; Benjamin T. Hutchins, Brevet Major, A, on detached service with his company at Jacksboro, Jacksboro County, Jacksboro, Texas; Hancock T. McLean, M, present for duty, Austin, Texas; John B. Johnson, E, on General Military Recruiting Service at Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS—James F. Wade, Brevet Colonel, Company K, on leave of absence for ninety days, from May 11, 1866; Joseph C. Audenreid, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, C, Aide-de-Camp to General Sherman since January 12, 1864, St. Louis, Mo.; Curwin B. McClellan, Brevet Captain, L, ordered to report to Brevet Brigadier-General W. N. Grier, Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; Joseph Kerin, H, on Military Commission at Houston, Houston, Texas; Samuel H. Whitside, A, on detached service with Company A, at Jacksboro, Jacksboro, Texas; Daniel Madden, I, present for duty, Austin, Texas; Nicholas Nolan, Brevet Captain, F, present for duty, Austin, Texas; John A. Irwin, B, ordered to report to Brevet Brigadier-General W. N. Grier, Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle, Pa.; Tullius C. Tupper, E, present for duty, Austin, Texas; Louis H. Carpenter, Brevet Major, M, present for duty, Austin, Texas; Joseph H. Wood, Brevet Captain, G, on duty with his company, at Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.; Thomas M. Tolman, D, on detached service with Company D, at Sherman, Sherman, Texas.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—William A. Rafferty, Company I, on detached service with Company I, at Jacksboro, Jacksboro County, Jacksboro, Texas; Edwin Mauck, G, on Military Commission at Houston, Houston, Texas; Jeremiah C. Wilcox, M, present for duty, Austin, Texas; Gustavus Schreyer, B, on detached service at Sterling, Robertson County, and Merlin, Lavaca County, Texas, to aid the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, commanding Company B, Sterling, Texas; Moses Wiley, F, present for duty, Austin, Texas; Theodore Majiheny, C, present for duty, Austin, Texas; Clarence E. Nesmith, L, on detached service at Weatherford, Parker County, Texas, commanding Company L, Weatherford, Texas; Henry W. Wilson, E, present for duty, Austin, Texas.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE JULY 28, 1866.

JULY 28.—Leave of absence for thirty days, to date from August 6, 1866, is hereby granted Brevet First Lieutenant J. G. Butler, Ordnance Department.

The leave of absence granted Captain T. Moore, assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., in Special Orders No. 115, June 21, 1866, from Headquarters Military Division of the Tennessee, is hereby extended until September 10, 1866.

Lieutenant Colonel O. Cross, Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. A., will transfer the public money and property in his possession and general business of the depot at Pittsburg, Pa., to Captain Geo. E. Alden, assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., on the return of that officer from his present leave of absence. On the completion of this transfer, Colonel Cross is authorized to avail himself of a leave of absence for two months.

Leave of absence for sixty days on surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby granted Military Storekeeper W. G. Hodges, Quartermaster's Department U. S. A. On its expiration he will proceed to New Orleans, La., and enter upon the duty designated in Special Orders No. 278, June 13, 1866, from this office.

JULY 30.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Wright, Paymaster U. S. A., for thirty days; Brevet Captain Thomas Ward, First U. S. artillery, for fifteen days; First Lieutenant E. Murphy, U. S. A., until August 15, 1866.

The telegraphic order of the 28th, inst., from this office, to the Commanding General, Department of the Missouri, directing him to relieve Lieutenants F. T. Bennett, and C. E. Dibble, Eighteenth U. S. infantry, from duty at Fort Sedgwick, Colorado Territory, and order them to their proper commands, is hereby confirmed.

It is hereby ordered that all recruiting officers at rendezvous and military posts, enlist such men as may apply to them for enlistment into the two new regiments of white cavalry authorized by the act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, and as upon examination are found suitable for such service. These recruits will be held in detachments at the places of their enlistment until orders for their destination can be given from this office, to which weekly reports as to numbers, regiment for which enlisted, etc., will be forwarded. In accordance with the above mentioned act, all enlistments in the cavalry arm must in future be for five years.

JULY 31.—Leave of absence for thirty days, to date from the 25th inst., at the expiration of which he will proceed without delay to join his regiment in the Department of the Cumberland, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant H. Catley, Sixteenth U. S. infantry.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward M. Smith, second battalion Fifteenth U. S. infantry, will report in person without delay, to the Commanding General, Department of Virginia, for assignment to duty.

The permission to delay joining his regiment granted Brevet Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, Colonel Fourth U. S. cavalry, in Special Orders No. 356, July 24, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days.

The telegraphic order of the 30th inst. from this office, granting Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Lowe, Fifth U. S. cavalry, permission to delay joining his company until August 15, 1866, is hereby confirmed.

AUGUST 1.—Second Lieutenant C. M. Clarke, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, will at once proceed to join his regiment in the Department of Arkansas for duty.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Second Lieutenant Palmer G. Wood, Fifth U. S. infantry, transportation from San Francisco, Cal., to New York City.

Brevet Brigadier-General G. K. Warren, Major Corps of Engineers, will report to the Chief Engineer of the Army for assignment to the charge of the surveys on the Upper Mississippi and tributaries. He will take post for the present at St. Paul, Minn.

Brevet Major Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers, will

report to Brevet Brigadier-General G. K. Warren, Major Corps of Engineers, at St. Paul, Minn., for duty.

The leave of absence granted Captain Andrew Sheridan, Third U. S. infantry, by telegraphic order of May 8, 1866, from Headquarters U. S. Forces Kansas and Territories, is hereby extended thirty days.

AUGUST 2.—Authority to delay joining his company for three months, upon being relieved from recruiting service, is hereby granted First Lieutenant P. H. Remington, Eighth U. S. infantry.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Samuel Hildeburn, Third U. S. cavalry, in Special Orders No. 242, May 22, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended sixty days.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Captain F. B. Wright, Eleventh U. S. infantry, in Special Orders No. 115, May 30, 1866, from Headquarters Department of Virginia, is hereby extended sixty days.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The flag steamer *Frolic* was at Lisbon July 16.

The *Camarache* is to be laid up at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

The headquarters of the East India Squadron are at Hong Kong.

The *Sabine* sailed from Annapolis, Md., on July 29th, on a cruise.

The steamer *Shawmut* is reported at Rio de Janeiro, June 11th last.

The steamer *Canandaigua* has been ordered to the Elbe and Weser.

The *Pensacola* is reported as being ready for the officers on the 12th July.

REAR-Admiral T. K. Thatcher arrived at San Francisco on the 4th instant.

The steamer *Nyack* has been ordered to duty connected with the Ship Canal.

LIEUTENANT Commander A. E. R. Benham has been ordered to the *Vermont*.

The flag steamer *Vanderbilt* is undergoing repairs at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

The steamer *Colorado* (flag ship), has been repaired, and was daily expected at Lisbon on the 16th July.

LIEUTENANT Commander J. G. Mitchell has been detached from the *Vermont* and ordered to the *Pensacola*.

The store ship *Relief* will be ordered home from the East India Squadron as soon as she has landed her supplies.

The steamer *Augusta* was expected to be at Stettin on the 23d July, when she was to sail with Mr. Fox, for Cronstadt.

The steamer *Muscoota*, now at Mobile, is ordered to the Rio Grande, as requested by Major-General Sheridan some time since.

The steamer *Saranac* will be used as the flag ship of the North Pacific Squadron during the time the *Vanderbilt* is being repaired.

The *Resaca* (third rate), 10 guns, and *Piscataqua* (first rate), 21 guns, are rapidly fitting out at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

The *Rhode Island* (second rate), 11 guns, flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, is expected at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard.

The *Winoski* (third rate), 10 guns, arrived at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 4th instant, from a cruise upon the fishing-grounds.

The steamer *Ashuelot* sailed from Lisbon about the 10th July for the East Indies, via Madeira, Porto Grande, San Paul de Loando, and the Cape of Good Hope.

A BOARD of officers has been appointed to inspect and report on the trial trip of the *Pensacola*, which will take place in a few days. Captain Worden will command the *Pensacola*.

The store ship *Jamestown*, now at San Francisco, Cal., is to be sent to Panama, N. G., to relieve the *Farallones*, which latter vessel will proceed to San Francisco, where she will be sold.

The flag-ship *Pocharan*, and the *Waterloo*, were at Callao, the latter undergoing repairs; and the *Tuscarora* was visiting the ports of Central America, Mexico, and those in the Gulf of California, on July 1st.

The Board of Navy Paymasters, which has been in session for some time past, at Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining applicants for that corps, has been dissolved. The officers composing the Board have been placed on waiting orders.

The *Acute* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 5th from Washington and departed on the following day for the same place. She had as passengers Mrs. Secretary Welles, Mrs. Patterson, the President's daughter, and Mr. Faxon, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

PAYMASTERS Horace M. Heiskell, James H. Watmore, and John S. Gulick, U. S. Navy, who constituted the Board of Examiners, recently assembled at Philadelphia to examine candidates for the position of Assistant Paymaster, U. S. Army, have been placed on waiting orders.

The steamer *Dacotah* was at Stanley Harbor, Falkner Islands, on the 17th of May. All well. The town consists of eighty houses, six hundred people, and a small garrison, all controlled by a Governor appointed by the British authorities. It is chiefly a haven for wrecks, and a good place for coaling.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following news item: The *Chattanooga*, which had left the Philadelphia Navy Yard on her third attempt to make a satisfactory trial trip, broke down in her machinery when she reached Chester, a few miles below the Navy Yard. She now lies at Chester, and will require a month to repair damages. This trial, like the two previous ones, is thus rendered abortive by the failure of the machinery.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

ASSISTANT Surgeon Henry S. Schell, Brevet Major U. S. Army, is now on duty at Tybee Island, Savannah, Ga.

BREVE Major W. C. Spencer, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, has received a leave of absence for thirty days.

BREVE Colonel Guy V. Henry, First U. S. artillery, has been assigned to command of Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor.

FIRST Lieutenant A. H. Nickerson, Fourteenth U. S. infantry, is now at the Quarantine Station, Tybee Island, Savannah, Ga.

BREVE Major Webster Lindely, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, died at Washington, D. C., August 8, 1866, of acute hepatitis.

COLONEL J. J. Abercrombie, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor.

GENERAL Bailey, who saved Admiral Porter's fleet by damming the Red river, has settled in Missouri, and is engaged in stock raising.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. N. Sprague, Assistant Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau of Arkansas, has been granted leave of absence for twenty days.

MAJOR-GENERAL Davis Tillson, Assistant Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau, of Georgia, has received a leave of absence for twenty days.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. M. Gregory, Inspector-General of the Freedmen's Bureau in Texas, has been granted leave of absence for twenty days.

BREVE Brigadier-General Wm. A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. A., has been named as Lieutenant-General Sherman's Chief of Staff.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted by order of Major-General H. Wright to Brevet Major Charles W. Peters, Thirty-eighth U. S. C. T.

FIRST Lieutenant C. M. Pyne, Eighth U. S. infantry, Brevet Captain U. S. A., Judge-Advocate Department of the Carolinas, has returned to Charleston, S. C., from leave of absence.

CAPTAIN Henry E. Rainalds, Sub-Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau, District of Meridian, has been relieved from duty at Lauderdale, Miss., and assigned to duty at Meridian, Miss.

SECOND Lieutenant E. K. Russell, First U. S. artillery (recently appointed), has been ordered to report, in person, to the commanding officer of his regiment at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.

BREVE Major J. B. Campbell, U. S. A., First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. artillery, has been announced as A. A. I. G. Commissary of Musters, and Discharge Officer of the Department of Washington.

CAPTAIN T. G. Whytal has been assigned to duty as Depot Quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, Brevet Brigadier-General A. P. Blunt having been assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster Department of Virginia.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. C. Augur is to be ordered to West Point as Superintendent, under the recent provision allowing the Superintendent of the Military Academy to be selected from any arm of the service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL O. E. Pratt, Seventh U. S. C. T., has been detailed for duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and ordered to report in person to Major-General J. B. Kiddoo, Assistant Commissioner of that Bureau for the State of Texas.

BREVE Colonel B. F. Hawkes, V. R. C., formerly Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Brevet Brigadier-General James Oakes, commanding District of Illinois, is at present at his home in North Fairfield, Huron County, Ohio.

THE leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant C. J. Powers, Fourth U. S. cavalry, in Special Orders No. 155, current series from the Headquarters Department of Texas, was extended thirty days, by General Sheridan, on the 31st ult.

BREVE Major-General James A. Hardie, Colonel, Inspector-General U. S. Army, and Brevet Brigadier-General A. P. Howe, Major Fourth U. S. artillery, have been ordered to inspect all the forts and posts throughout the United States.

ASSISTANT Surgeon W. S. Tremain, U. S. Army, has been ordered to report to the Commanding General, and to the Medical Director, Department of the Cumberland, to replace Brevet Major Joseph P. Wright, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, relieved.

FIRST Lieutenant James B. Moore, Ninth U. S. C. T., has been detailed for duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, State of Texas, and ordered to report to Brevet Major-General J. B. Kiddoo, Assistant Commissioner of that Bureau for the State of Texas.

MAJOR Geo. K. Leet, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. A., is on duty as Adjutant-General to General Grant. Major Leet has been a member of General Grant's staff for several years, and now fills the position made vacant by the death of Colonel Bowers.

BREVE Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Smith, Surgeon U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Carolinas, and ordered to Philadelphia, Pa., to settle his accounts; on the completion of which he will report by letter to the Surgeon-General of the Army.

THE leave of absence granted First Lieutenant William Pomeroy, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. C. T., in Special Orders No. 142, current series from the Headquarters Department of Texas, was extended ten days on the 30th ult., by orders from Headquarters, Department of the Gulf.

BREVE Lieutenant-Colonel Edward W. Smith, Captain Fifteenth U. S. infantry, having reported to the Commanding General of the Department of Virginia, in obedience to orders from Headquarters Armies of the United States, has been announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of that Department.

CAPTAIN Gilbert C. Smith, A. Q. M. U. S. Volunteers,

has been ordered to enter upon the duties of Chief Quartermaster of the District of Arizona. In addition to his duties as Chief Quartermaster of the District he will be required to act as Depot Quartermaster and Depot Commissary of Tucson, Arizona, and the Headquarters of the District.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with recommendation to Headquarters, Military Division of the Gulf, for an extension of thirty days, has been granted to Second Lieutenant C. J. Powers, Fourth U. S. cavalry, to take effect after he has turned over to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Military Division of the Gulf, the prisoners he had charge of.

SUBJECT to the approval of the Secretary of War, Captain John F. Ritter, Second battalion Fifteenth United States infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, has been detailed to take charge of the records of the Commissary of Musters, Department of Mississippi, and transact any current or unfinished business pertaining to that department.

CAPTAIN John F. Ritter, Fifteenth U. S. infantry, Acting Inspector-General, has been ordered to proceed to Iuka, Miss., via Memphis, Tenn., to make certain investigations ordered by the Secretary of War, and return via Granada and Jackson, Miss., and make his regular inspections of those posts, and also special inspections under directions from the commanding General.

BREVE Colonel R. O. Tyler, A. Q. M. U. S. A., having reported to the commanding General, Department of the Carolinas, in compliance with paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 327, current series, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, has been announced as Chief Quartermaster of that department; in addition to which he will discharge the duties of Depot Quartermaster at Charleston.

UPON his own application, Brevet Major-General D. Hunter, Colonel Sixth U. S. cavalry, having served over forty years, has been, by direction of the President of the United States, retired from active service, and his name will be entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he belongs, in accordance with section 15, act approved August 3, 1861. This order takes effect from July 31, 1866.

CAPTAIN C. L. C. Cass, late of the Eighteenth U. S. Colored Troops, is engaged on a History of the U. S. Colored Troops. Officers now or heretofore belonging to this organization can render acceptable assistance by furnishing such reports, personal reminiscences and isolated facts of importance relating to the corps, as may be in their power. The address of Captain Cass is Concord, Middlesex county, Mass.

BRIGADIER-General T. T. Eckert has resigned his position as Assistant Secretary of War, in order to enable him to accept the position of General Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the American, Western Union and United States (consolidated) Telegraph lines. General Eckert is a practical electrician, and during the war had charge of the United States military telegraph lines centering at Washington.

BREVE Major Joseph P. Wright, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass., and relieve Brevet Captain Edward Cowles, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, who, when relieved, will report to the Commanding General and Medical Director Department of Louisiana for assignment to duty.

LEAVE of absence for fifty days has been granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence Kip, First Lieutenant Third U. S. artillery, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sheridan, with recommendation to the War Department for an extension of two months. Upon the expiration of his leave of absence, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Kip will, agreeably to his own request, report to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

CAPTAIN J. H. Chapman, Veteran Reserve Corps, has been relieved from duty as Acting Commissary of Subsistence at Meridian, Miss., and ordered to dispose of the stores remaining on hand in accordance with instructions he may receive from the Chief Commissary of the Department, and turn over to Brevet Major James Gillette, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, all public funds in his hands belonging to the Subsistence Department.

IN the case of Captain A. R. Benedict, Fourth U. S. infantry, sentenced by a General Court-Martial "to be dismissed the service of the United States," which sentence was commuted "to suspension from rank and pay for six calendar months" (General Orders No. 11, Headquarters Department of the East, New York City, March 5, 1866), the executed portion of the sentence, as commuted, has been annulled, by order of the Secretary of War.

BREVE Brigadier-General Wm. L. James, Chief Quartermaster Department of Virginia for the past two years, and previously Depot Quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, has resigned his commission, and accepted the superintendency of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, headquarters to be in Philadelphia. Brevet Brigadier-General A. P. Blunt will succeed General James as Chief Quartermaster Department of Virginia.

SECOND Lieutenant E. P. Bertrand, Fourth U. S. cavalry, having reported at Headquarters, Department of Texas, in compliance with Special Orders No. 160, current series, from Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf, has been ordered to proceed, without delay, with the detachment of recruits in his charge, to San Antonio, Texas, via Indianola, Texas, and report to the Commanding General, Central District of Texas, for further orders.

SURGEON George Taylor, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Ohio, and ordered to report without delay to the Commanding General, Department of Texas, to relieve Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Vollum, Surgeon U. S. Army, as Medical Director of that Department. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Vollum, when relieved, will report in person to the Medical Director, Department of the East, for assignment to duty.

CAPTAIN E. W. Whittemore, commanding Company F, Third Battalion, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, at Columbia,

Texas, on the 12th ult., has been ordered to proceed with his command to Matagorda, Texas, and take post at that point. He was directed before leaving his post, to order a detail of one non-commissioned officer and three men, mounted, to report to First Lieutenant C. C. Hutchison, V. R. C., agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, at Columbia, Texas.

SECOND Lieutenant Gordon Winslow, Fifteenth U. S. infantry, was tried by General Court-Martial on the 24th of July, on the charge on of "drunkenness on duty." The specifications alleged that on the 28th of June, 1866, the accused, while officer of the day at Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala., was so drunk as to be unfit to perform his duty. The charges were preferred by Major E. W. K. Hudson, Fifteenth infantry, and the findings of the court have not yet been published.

BREVE Major-General Delafeld, U. S. Army, who for a long time has been in charge of the Bureau of Engineering, War Department, has, at his own request, been retired from active service, and his name will be entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he now belongs, in accordance with section 15, act of Congress approved August 3, 1861. Brevet Major-General Humphreys, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, has been ordered to succeed General Delafeld, in charge of the Engineer Bureau.

IN consideration of the good conduct of cadets Frank Soule, Jr., Edward M. Wright, Arthur Cranston, and Eugene P. Murphy, U. S. Military Academy, as reported by the Superintendent of the Military Academy, sentenced each "to be dismissed from the military service of the United States," the execution of which sentence was suspended (General Court-Martial Orders No. 40, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, February 10, 1866), the sentence of the Court-Martial in their respective cases has been set aside and vacated, by order of the Secretary of War.

BREVE Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Williams, Major Sixth U. S. infantry, having reported back to Headquarters Department of Mississippi, on expiration of his leave of absence, and an order from the War Department having been previously received directing him to rejoin his regiment, in the Department of the Carolinas, he has been relieved from duty as Commissary of Musters of the Department, and ordered to turn over the retained books and records of his office to Department Headquarters, on completion of which he will comply with his order from the War Department.

BREVE Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Thomas, A. Q. M. U. S. A., has been relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Carolinas, and Depot Quartermaster at Charleston, and ordered to turn over, without delay, all funds and public property in his possession to Brevet Colonel R. O. Tyler, A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster of that Department; after the completion of that duty, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Thomas will proceed, without delay, to comply with the requirements of paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 327, current series, War Department, Adjutant General's Office.

THE following paragraph appeared in our last issue, but with a misplaced comma, which made us say precisely the reverse of what was intended. We reprint it with the proper correction:

"The Secretary of War has ordered that Brevet Brigadier-General E. W. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General to Major-General Terry, be mustered out of his Volunteer rank, and ordered to join his regiment, the Fifteenth U. S. infantry. Upon the application of General Terry, favorably endorsed by General Grant, the order in this case has been revoked."

IN pursuance of Paragraph 8 of Special Orders No. 332, current series from the War Department, Major-General Wright, commanding Department of Texas, ordered a Board to convene at Galveston, Texas, on Saturday July 28, 1866, at 10 A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine and report upon the qualifications of Sergeant Major Edward J. Olsen, first battalion, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, for appointment as Second Lieutenant in the U. S. Army. The character and conduct of the examination will be in conformity with requirements of the order above referred to. Detail for the Board: Captain Edward Collins, Seventeenth U. S. infantry; Brevet Major H. A. Swartwout, Captain Seventeenth U. S. infantry; First Lieutenant R. B. Wade, Seventeenth U. S. infantry.

CAPTAIN D. M. Meredith, Fifteenth U. S. infantry, has been tried before a General Court-Martial, of which Major John D. Wilkins was President. The charges against Captain Meredith were "drunkenness on duty," and "conduct unbecoming and officer and a gentleman." The specification to the former alleged that the accused had been on various occasions while in command of Fort Morgan, Ala., and the only officer present, so drunk as to be unfit to perform his duty, between the 3d and 7th of June, 1866. The specification to the second charge alleged that he had played at cards in his own quarters with an enlisted man, one Shea, private Co. E, First battalion Fifteenth infantry. The proceedings in the case have been concluded and the record forwarded to Department commander; his decision has not yet been published.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, }
WASHINGTON CITY, August 6, 1866. }

THE following are the changes in the Subsistence Department since last report:

HONORABLY MUSTERED OUT.

Captain Wenzee Holy (Brevet Major), August 31, 1866.
Captain Micah S. Crosswell (Brevet Major), August 4, 1866.
Captain Nelson Z. Strong (Brevet Major), August 4, 1866.
Captain Evans Blake (Brevet Major).

THE steamer *Winnipeg* sailed from Boston Navy Yard, August 4, for Newport, R. I.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1866.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States fund, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHEVRE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

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In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

THE SOUTHERN RIOTS.

WITH relief and satisfaction the country read General SHERIDAN's order declaring that martial law will be continued and enforced in New Orleans, "so far as may be required for the preservation of the public peace and the protection of life and property." Here, at least, is something on which to rely. What with conventions of "political agitators" and revolutionary men; what with "that bad man" Mayor MONROE, whose conduct so disgusted SHERIDAN; what with ex-Confederate police and malignant mobs of Union hating and negro-torturing Secessionists, resurrected from that "last ditch" where it was hoped the war had forever buried them and their infamous memories—ill-starred New Orleans might well have looked for a fearful future. But with SHERIDAN's promptness, and the presence and prestige of Union troops, the danger for the present ends; soldiers who once saved the Union in the field, can be relied upon to preserve it tranquil and with dignity unimpaired. How far an *emeute* might have gone, thus commenced between freed negroes and frenzied humanitarians on the one part, and the Confederates on the other, can be best judged from such facts as are beyond dispute. The well-attested facts are that the massacre of the negroes and fanatics was concerted among the "fire-eaters;" that this slaughter was conducted in the old, cruel and cowardly fashion, such as shooting down fugitives, ten against one, and stabbing men already in the last agonies; that cheers were given for DAVIS, Confederate flags displayed, and the Republic otherwise insulted; that the men attacked were mainly such as were loyal to the Union when the Union was in danger, and the men attacking were those who had tried to destroy it. The morrow might have seen a renewal of the butchery, but for a column of Union troops thrown in, before whom the blood-thirsty mob slunk away. Mayor MONROE was driven from his abused functions by SHERIDAN, as he had been four years earlier by BUTLER, and a Union officer was delegated to discharge his office.

Deplorable as is that series of riots in Southern cities, whereof Memphis and New Orleans have furnished the bloodiest examples, their monitions, if heeded, may save the Nation from more fearful disasters. All theory taught by reasoning a lesson which all history ratified by experience—the necessity of strongly garrisoning the subjugated portions of the Union during two or three years after the close of the war. In the interval between that fatal epoch when the Southern States withdrew, and the present, a great revolution in political and humanitarian ideas has gone on in the States which remained in the Union, and the policy of the Republic in many points

has been changed. For a two-fold reason, then, a strong military force was needed in the insurrectionary States; first, to guard against any outbreak of the old insurgent feeling; second, to assist the new laws and institutions concerning Secession and slavery which it befitted the dignity of the Nation, having once made, to maintain. That the Southern people would swallow all their former pledges, professions and convictions on these subjects, was, indeed, expected by such professional politicians as, being habitually accustomed to similar feats themselves, thought it the easiest matter in the world. But more reflective observers saw that all that could be hoped, for a time, from the South, was acquiescence in the decision of the sword; nor did they ever look for a conversion of the present generation to hating the faith they once loved, and to which they had pledged life, fortune and honor. Nevertheless, to repudiate secession inwardly in thought and emotion as well as outwardly in act of passive acquiescence, is not an unjust qualification for one who aspires to govern the American people or to legislate for them. It became obvious that the Union itself would be obliged to make, for a time, certain rules and regulations for the South, which, if "let alone," they would not make for themselves; and for these rules and regulations respect must be assured by the temporary presence of armed force. The testimony of nearly every unprejudiced Army officer of sound ability (for those who are palpably seeking selfish advancement by a contrary course need not be considered), was that of General GRANT, namely, that a considerable force would be required at the South for the present, in order to maintain order and the laws. Some people persistently shut their eyes to this fact; but the riots, let us hope, will now open them.

The common-sense view is not to force repulsive professions of allegiance down Southern throats, to exact stringent oaths, to take away property and demand life by way of vengeance, to keep clamoring for the trial of DAVIS and reproaching the South with the failure of its cause. It is rather to be generous about the past, but cautious about the future; to forgive all former lapses, but to take care that there shall never be any more with regard to secession or slavery. In so doing, it is wise to give the South credit for the same sincerity in its opinions with regard to the advantages of secession and slavery which its opponents have always claimed in holding opposite views. Indeed, to believe that the Southern people, from mere selfish considerations, could, in a twelve-month, reverse the current of their sentiment on national topics, is to offer them a gratuitous insult, and one which their gallant and obstinate conduct in the field for four years does not deserve. Congressional Committees who examine famous insurgents, and pretend astonishment at finding the so-called "rebels" still defending the motives which led them to take up arms, ought rather to rejoice at the frankness and candor with which those sentiments are avowed; or, rather, ought to have learned as much from general knowledge of human nature, without their foolish questionings.

The American doctrine is that, in the late contest, the views of secession and of slavery entertained by the loyal States were right, and those entertained by the disloyal States were wrong. Had the South been convinced of this postulate by a peaceful discussion and process of reasoning, it might be as safely trusted as the North to carry on the Government to-day. But it was a conclusion forced upon the South by mere physical pressure, and one, therefore, to which it promptly submitted, but in which it could not be expected to heartily sympathize. Could we bide the time, without active measures, until a new generation should grow up, infused with new ideas, understanding the progressive genius of the modern Republic, and sympathizing with the instincts of the heroic dead who lie under the soil they reconquered for the Union, the governmental problem would be easy. But in the interim, old sentiments and passions will occasionally break out; the brooding over defeat and over fancied wrongs, errors regarding the nature of the Union, theories of State sovereignty, education in the un-American notion that a part of mankind ought to be forcibly held in subjection to the rest, require attention. The South itself expected to be garrisoned a while by Union troops, and was prepared to accept them with equanimity. So soon as the armies of the

Confederacy were beaten to the earth, and the cause was lost, the South declared itself ready to accept the subjugation which it had risked, and which, had its own armies overrun the North, it would have enforced. But the whole North cried out to extend mercy and magnanimity. Upon which, basely perverting a noble sentiment to selfish ends, hack politicians turned a people's generosity into drivelling weakness, and acted as if the war had been a trifling episode which had left the insurgents precisely on a level with the loyal. Hardly crediting at first such sycophancy and such intrigue, the South, nevertheless, was not long in taking the cue, and before the echo of WADE HAMPTON's voice had died away, proclaiming that the South ought to and would "submit to the terms of her conquerors," before the smoke had rolled from the battle-fields, cries went up against the "tyranny" of posting a "Hessian soldiery" in the late Confederacy!

When the Swiss quelled their Sunderbund, the seceding Cantons were made to pay the cost of the whole war, since but for them it would not have occurred, and were kept under military occupation until the first instalment was paid, and the others secured; and, as might be imagined, the people of the insurrectionary Cantons turned straightway on the instigators of the war, stripped them of their estates, and used the proceeds for defraying the debt, thus saving the general government any question of confiscation, of extra taxes, of punishment of traitors, of vengeance for the past or indemnity for the future. More generous, our Union drives no hard bargain with those who aimed to destroy it. But it claims to put its own troops on its own soil, to see that its own citizens are protected from plunder and murder, its own laws respected, its own flag saved from insult, and the memory of its martyred heroes from dishonor. It is natural that at the South martial law is deprecated, especially when enforced by men in blue coats rather than in gray. In New Orleans, for example, the deposed Mayor MONROE, in reporting to President JOHNSON, takes exception to the conduct of the Union forces in the city, and declares that "of the proclamation of martial law, the least that can be said is that it was inopportune," and asks the PRESIDENT if it was not "calculated to inspire the 'outlaws with false hopes?'" This is a pretty man to be corresponding in official confidence with the PRESIDENT about "outlaws?" One prefers the opinion of General SHERIDAN.

Thanks to the advice of such officers as General GRANT and Major-Generals THOMAS and SHERIDAN, and to the early action of Congress, the scheme of withdrawing all troops from the South was thwarted, while the menacing condition of the Rio Grande frontier was an additional plea for maintaining a force in New Orleans. Accordingly, the alarm naturally excited in some quarters by recent developments as to the condition of the South seems needless. It is very creditable to that section, indeed, that so few outbreaks have occurred; for, considering the intensity and extent of its late hostility to the Union, its fierce local prejudices, and its inherited views concerning the true position of the negro race, the wonder is not that there has been so much political disturbance, but that there has been so little. Upon the long, dread harvest of war, might well follow some aftermath of riot and revolt.

SECTION 5 of the Army Bill, published in our issue of last week, provides—

That the appointments to be made from among Volunteer officers and soldiers under the provisions of that act shall be distributed among the States, Territories and District of Columbia, in proportion to the number of troops furnished by them respectively to the service of the United States during the late war, reduced to an average of three years' term of service: *Provided*, That the regulation provided in this section governing the proportion of officers to be selected from each State shall not be applied to the States of California, Oregon and Nevada.

The appointments, however, of the majority of the officers provided for in the Army Bill will be delayed for a reasonable time, so that all applicants may have an opportunity of sending in their papers. These papers will be examined and reported upon, and printed lists of the same will be made out, the applicants from each State and Territory being on a list by themselves. These lists will be submitted to the Congressional delegations, who will be allowed to select such persons as they may desire to have appointed. We understand this plan of action has been decided upon after a consultation between the PRESIDENT, the Secretary of War and General GRANT.

THE STRATEGY OF THE GERMAN WAR.

Now that the hostile armies are pausing to consider terms of peace, we have opportunity to go back and study, as we could not during its swift progress, the strategy of that wonderful campaign, comprised within the limits of a single month, by which Prussia won the right to dictate what these terms shall be. The campaign may be said to have commenced with the entry of General MANTEUFFEL into Hanover (June 16th), and the entry of the army under Prince FREDERIC CHARLES into Saxony (on the same day), and to have closed with the battle of Sadowa (July 3d), or, more strictly, with the Austrian retreat from Olmütz (July 18th).

Prussia placed four armies in the field. One moved from Hanover southward, occupied the two Hesses, Nassau, etc.; its objective point was the Federal capital, Frankfurt, and it was opposed by the Federal army, consisting of the contingents of several small States. The second army moved from Southwestern Prussian Saxony through the Saxon Duchies; it was opposed by the Bavarian Army. The operations of these two armies, being directed against members of the confederation, which were to come, according to Count BISMARCK'S programme, under Prussian control, were altogether of a secondary character.

The decisive campaign directed against the Austrian army under Field Marshal BENEDEK, was entrusted to the two eastern armies; one in Saxony, commanded by Prince FREDERIC CHARLES, and another in Silesia, commanded by the Crown Prince. These two armies together numbered probably 250,000 men, and 750 pieces of artillery.

Bohemia and Moravia, where the grand Austrian army under BENEDEK was concentrated, lie south of Silesia and Saxony, from which countries they are separated by elevated mountain barriers. Between Silesia in the north, and Moravia and Bohemia in the south, extend the Sudetic Mountains; between Saxony and Bohemia, the Erz or Ore Mountains; the former trend from southeast to northwest, the latter from southwest to northeast. Both are connected by the Lausitz Mountains. From the map it may be seen that they form an obtuse angle.

The Sudetic Mountains consist of a series of parallel ranges, varying considerably in height and practicability for the movements of troops. The southeastern part, or the Sudetes proper, form a broad swell of ground about 1,200 feet high. In the northwest they join the basin of Glatz, a small table land enclosed between two ranges, about 2,500 to 3,000 feet high, bearing various local names. Further northwest follow the Giant Mountains, a massive range from 3,500 to 5,000 feet elevation, from which branch off numerous spurs into Silesia and Bohemia. The passes through the Sudetes are narrow defiles, from fifteen to thirty miles long. The entire length of the Sudetes, including the Lausitz Mountains, is upward of 200 miles, between the valleys of the Oder and Elbe Rivers.

The scene of the operations of the Prussians extends from the basin of Glatz to the gap of the Elbe River, between the Erz and Lausitz Mountains, in the shape of an arc of about 130 miles extent. That either of the two belligerents, confronting each other upon the opposite sides of this arc, could enforce their demand only by an offensive campaign, is evident from the nature of the political situation. But either of them might have taken a defensive position, and, if successful in the defence, might have returned an offensive thrust.

Whether Marshal BENEDEK had from the outset the intention of beginning the campaign with a defensive battle, is more than doubtful; for his manifestoes and proclamations made it probable that he would invade Silesia. He was forced into the defensive by the extraordinary vigor of the Prussian attack, and found himself at once under the necessity of receiving the direction of his movements from his adversaries. According to ordinary strategical principles, he was in the advantage, having a central position and moving upon interior lines, while the Prussians moved upon the periphery of the arc. But the latter neutralized this advantage by their offensive movements. The attack has that decided advantage, so often lost sight of, that it has clear and positive aims, while the defence is reduced to the combination of single pieces of information, which so often prove incorrect or unsatisfactory.

The plan of the Prussians was a strategical master-

piece—bold, ingenious, but, it must be admitted, full of danger. Its author was Lieutenant-General Count von MOLTKE, the able chief of the Prussian General Staff.

The two Prussian armies were to commence their operations by demonstrations, in order to mislead Marshal BENEDEK to detach troops in wrong directions, and to conceal the real point of attack. General HERWARTH'S corps of the army in Saxony crossed the Erz Mountains, and demonstrated on the line of the Eger River. The army of Silesia, under the Crown Prince, marched *en echelon* to the southward, as if threatening to invade Moravia and Galicia. It will be remembered that the Austrians claimed advantages near Oswieczin, in Galicia. They here merely repulsed feints. When the corps of this army had arrived opposite the passes over the Sudetes, which they were to cross, they suddenly wheeled into line and marched into those defiles.

At the same time the army of Prince FREDERIC surmounted the Lausitz Mountains. HERWARTH'S corps, which had returned into Saxony from its demonstrations on the Eger, formed the right wing and moved in the direction of Münchengrätz on the Iser River, while the three other corps crossed further to the east upon Reichenberg and Turnau. Both columns met the Austrian advanced posts northwest of the Iser River, drove them back in several engagements, and fought, after having formed a junction, the battle of Münchengrätz (on the 28th of June).

While these events were taking place, the army of the Crown Prince had commenced its perilous transit over the Sudetic Mountains. The three columns, many miles long, marched in the narrow defiles, and, of course, had no connection with each other. It was all-important that they should appear on the southern outlets simultaneously. They had then the difficult task of debouching in the face of the enemy with their contracted front, and to develop line of battle under fire. That they succeeded must always be acknowledged as one of the most extraordinary feats of arms. These movements exhibit a tactical skill and address which challenge our admiration. The most difficult task fell to the Fifth corps, General STEINMETZ, who debouched from the Glatz basin northward, and fought the battles of Nachod and Skálitz, almost annihilating the corps of GABLENZ and RAMMING (on the 27th of June).

BENEDEK, who must have had full information of these movements, seems now to have intended to prevent the debouch of the Crown Prince, i. e., to seal up the long columns in the narrow mountain defiles, and to throw his main force against Prince FREDERIC CHARLES. He correctly availed himself of his central position and interior lines; and, if his forces had been victorious at a single point, his chance of severing the two Prussian armies, and of driving them back would have been very great. The Prussian plan was such that to carry it successfully through required that every column should be victorious in the engagements preceding the main battle.

The two Prussian armies were now steadily advancing toward each other. No rest interrupted the operations. Every regiment and battery had to march and to fight. On the 1st of July Prince FREDERIC CHARLES conquered in the battle of Gitschin, and on the 2d he arrived in the valley of Bistritz. All information indicated that before him was concentrated the grand Austrian army, and that BENEDEK intended to attack him the next morning with an overwhelming force. He sought and fought connection with the Crown Prince, who promised to be up at two o'clock, P. M., on the 3d, and resolved to attack BENEDEK in the morning of that day.

The graphic descriptions of the correspondent of the London Times are probably still fresh in the memory of our readers. BENEDEK'S position was of extraordinary strength, not inferior to LEE'S position near Fredericksburg. The earthworks and abatis deprived the Prussians of the advantages of their needle-gun, and afforded them an opportunity to show that even without this weapon they would have overcome their adversaries.

The battle was decisive, though lasting but one day, thanks to the sweeping pursuit of the Prussian cavalry. It virtually ended the campaign.

This campaign of half a month's duration must be admitted to have been one of the most brilliant in the annals of war. The able plan, the admirable execution and the courage of the troops, all were equally excellent. The campaign presents one fact

of great significance. The Prussian army had no practical war experience, if we except the insignificant Danish war, which occupied but a small portion of that army. Its superiority was, therefore, the consequence of theoretical preparation—that is, the drilling and manœuvring of the men, and the studies of the officers.

THE revulsion of feeling in England in Prussia's favor, which we predicted last week, seems to have commenced. The *Pall Mall Gazette* notices the first signs of this changed sentiment, and comments somewhat satirically thereon, as well it may. To us of the United States, John Bull's obeisance to success is nothing strange; but at present he has grounds more creditable than mere tradesman's sycophancy, and in Prussia's triumph will soon see his own. Prussia is now a great German Power, thrust in between France and Russia, and an opponent worthy of either's steel. She has a magnificent army, an educated people, a promising future, and wondrous prestige of success. Better than all, her geographical position is such as to give her a coigne of vantage in any strife to which France or Russia may be party. Should the prophecy of M. THIERS be fulfilled, and the House of Hohenzollern lord it henceforth in Central Europe, as did Hapsburg in the days of CHARLES V., with Italy playing the rôle of faithful ally which Spain played for the great Emperor, Prussia will be an acquaintance still more desirable for England to cultivate. Watchful and apprehensive of France and Russia, and hardly knowing which most to hate, England, by a *liaison amicale* with Prussia, may renounce henceforth that self-denying abstinence from European affairs which she has of late professed, and, instead of going on the retired list, may once more enter the arena.

Nevertheless, if England would possess the alliance of Prussia, she must pay for it; for there is nothing sentimental in Prussia's policy at present, it being founded upon ambition and selfishness. Mr. DISRAELI lately pretended, with much ingenuity, that England's commercial interest was so world-wide that she could not play any such provincial part as to share in the politics of Europe—which is, perhaps, a more magniloquent way of putting NAPOLEON'S truth—that "England is a nation of shop-keepers." If hereafter she wishes Prussia's aid against France, or against Russia, she must purchase it by a timely and cordial coöperation in the former's schemes of continental conquest.

THE measure of poetic justice seems now, at length, to be meted out in full to Italy; for the cession to her of Venetia sooner or later may be regarded as a fixed fact. The dream of D'AZEGLIO and the policy of CAVOUR are already crowned with fruition—alas that these two patriots passed away before the fulfilment! Italy is the *protégée* not of France alone, but of Europe. Whether it was from some selfish motive of gaining her alliance or from the desire to do justice to a long suffering race, the regeneration of Italy seems to have found favor in every court of Europe, save, of course, the Court of Vienna. Indeed, it is remarkable that however sympathies may have been divided with regard to Prussia in the late contest, Italy has had the suffrage of all the on-lookers; and when France insists that Venetia shall be given up to Italy, Russia goes further and suggests that thereto be added the so-called States of the Church. At all events, the Italian kingdom is now all but complete.

WE publish this week another instalment of brevet appointments, confirmed by the Senate at the close of the last session of Congress. We shall continue the publication of these lists until they are concluded. As we give in each case the particular action or reason for which the brevet is granted, the number of names we publish in each issue is necessarily limited.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* informs its readers that General WILLIAM A. NICHOLS, the author of "The Story of the Great March," will be Lieutenant-General SHERMAN'S chief-of-staff. This is quite a mistake. Brevet Brigadier-General W. A. NICHOLS, who has been assigned to duty with Lieutenant-General SHERMAN, is Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, and has been for several years on duty in the War Department. Brevet Major WARD NICHOLS, the author of the book in question was an officer of the Volunteer force, and long since returned to civil life.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Brevet Colonel Louis H. Pelouse, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, to be Brigadier-General by brevet, for most valuable and meritorious services both in the field and in the Adjutant-General's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Charles W. Foster, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, to be Major by brevet, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, and to be Colonel by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services in the Adjutant-General's Department during the war, to date from November 4, 1865.

Brevet Major Robert N. Scott, Captain of the 4th U. S. infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for meritorious services in connection with the organization of the Volunteer Army of the United States, to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Captain Joseph G. Crane, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Subsistence Department during the war, to date from April 25, 1865.

Captain Charles B. Penrose, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Subsistence Department during the war, to date from May 13, 1865.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BY BREVET.

Brevet Major Henry R. Rathbone, Captain of the 12th U. S. infantry, for meritorious service in the office of the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, to date from March 13, 1865.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Cadet Henry M. Adams, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet James Mercer, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet Charles E. L. B. Davis, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet Benjamin D. Greene, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet John H. Woodson, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet George M. Wheeler, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet Eugene A. Woodruff, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet James B. Quinn, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Handbury, promoted.

Cadet Daniel W. Lockwood, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Post, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Henry M. Adams, to be First Lieutenant, July 10, 1866, vice Howell, promoted.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain George T. Balch, of the Ordnance Department United States Army, to be Major by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Cadet William P. Butler, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Michaelis, promoted.

Cadet Frank Soule, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Weinbrenner, promoted.

Cadet Edward M. Wright, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Prince, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain Charles J. Walker, of the 2d United States cavalry, to be Major by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from April 17, 1865.

Cadet Albert J. Neff, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Norton, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Cadet John C. Thompson, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Campbell, promoted.

First Lieutenant Charles E. Hay, of the 3d United States cavalry, to be Captain by brevet, for meritorious services during the war, to date from June 22, 1865.

First Lieutenant John E. Phelps, of the 3d United States cavalry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the Fall campaign of 1864, in Southwestern Missouri, to date from March 13, 1865; to be Major by brevet, and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Cadet Will I. Moberly, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Taylor, declined.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Cadet J. Scott Payne, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Ruggles, promoted.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Cadet William P. Dixon, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Bould, resigned.

Charles H. Campbell, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, July 25, 1866, vice Rafferty, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Captain Lorenzo Thomas, Jr., of the 1st U. S. artillery, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Frank S. French, of the 1st U. S. artillery, to be Captain by brevet, for gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., to date from March 13, 1865; to be Major by brevet, for gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from March 13, 1865; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Cool Arbor, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Edwin L. Garvin, of the 1st U. S. artillery, to be Captain by brevet, for good conduct and gallant services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Cadet Hiero B. Herr, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Lee, transferred to the Corps of Engineers.

Cadet Abner H. Morrill, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice MacMurray, promoted.

Cadet Charles King, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Dillenbach, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Cadet Charles E. Kilbourne, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Ring, promoted.

Cadet James E. Eastman, to be Second Lieutenant, June 17, 1866, vice Handbury, transferred to the Corps of Engineers.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Cadet James O'Hara, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Smith, dropped.

Cadet Isaac T. Webster, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Porter, declined.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Brevet Captain George W. Dresser, First Lieutenant of the 4th U. S. artillery, to be Major by brevet, for good conduct and gallant services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Cadet Richard C. Churchill, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Fuger, promoted.

Cadet Charles S. Smith, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Wilkerson, resigned.

Cadet Henry H. C. Dunwoody, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Marx, resigned.

Cadet Robert Craig, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Ennis, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Sergeant Eugene H. Weirman, of Company G, 3d U. S. artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, July 21, 1866, vice Peoples, promoted.

Albert P. Pike, of —, to be Second Lieutenant, July 21, 1866, vice Post, transferred to the Corps of Engineers.

First Lieutenant Israel Ludlow, of the 5th U. S. artillery, to be Captain by brevet, for good conduct and gallant services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Elijah R. Craft, of the 5th U. S. artillery, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and highly meritorious services at Fort Hudson, La., to date from March 13, 1865, and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and highly meritorious conduct at Fort Morgan, Ala., to date from March 13, 1865.

Cadet William H. Upham, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Carroll, promoted.

Cadet Solon Orr, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Lee, transferred to the 1st artillery.

Cadet Elbridge R. Hills, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Fessenden, promoted.

Cadet Joseph G. Swift, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice McDonald, promoted.

Cadet Francis S. Hills, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Simons, promoted.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain Herman Biggs, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, to be Major by brevet, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, and to be Colonel by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Alexander N. Shipley, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, to be Major by brevet, and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Charles W. Moulton, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, to be Major by brevet, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, and to be Colonel by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Gardner S. Blodgett, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, to be Major by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Henry C. Symonds, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, and to be Colonel by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Charles A. McCall, of the U. S. Army, to be Captain by brevet, and to be Major by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Jeremiah B. Brinton, of the U. S. Army, to be Captain by brevet, and to be Major by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Harrison Allen, of the U. S. Army, to be Captain by brevet, and to be Major by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Brooks, of the U. S. Army, to be Captain by brevet, and to be Major by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon William E. Norris, of the U. S. Army, to be Captain by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon David O. Farrand, of the U. S. Army, to be Captain by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Allen Smith of Pennsylvania, to be Second Lieutenant, July 18, 1866, vice Hamilton, promoted.

Major Maurice Maloney, of the 1st U. S. infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1865; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain George A. Williams, of the 1st U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Corinth, Miss., to date from October 4, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

Captain Robert H. Offley, of the 1st U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

Captain Matthew R. Marston, of the 1st U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

First Lieutenant Kinzie Bates, of the 1st U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Corinth, Miss., to date from October 4, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Hosmer, of the 1st U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Corinth, Miss., to date from October 4, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

First Lieutenant William C. Green, of the 1st U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

First Lieutenant Charles D. Viole, of the 1st U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

First Lieutenant Seth Weldy, of the 1st U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Patrick Branagan, of the 1st U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

Second Lieutenant John Hamilton, of the 1st U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

Second Lieutenant William E. Dougherty, of the 1st U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major L. M. Dayton, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, July 24, 1866, vice Mitchell, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Patrick H. Flood, to be First Lieutenant, July 18, 1866, vice Davis, retired.

Major Joseph B. Collins, of the 2d U. S. infantry, to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

Captain John S. Poland, of the 2d U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Antietam, Md., Shepherdstown Ford, and Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863.

Captain James W. Long, of the 2d U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 3, 1864.

Brevet Major William F. Drum, Captain of the 2d U. S. infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, to date from April 1, 1865.

Captain Adolph W. Kroustinger, of the 2d U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant Francis E. Leary, of the 2d U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant Thomas Byrne, of the 2d U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant Daniel W. Burke, of the 2d U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant James Butler, of the 2d U. S. infantry, to be

First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Drury, of the 2d U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 3, 1864.

Second Lieutenant William W. Mitchell, of the 2d U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 3, 1864; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of North Anna River, Va., to date from May 24, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Henry Sommer, of the 2d U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 3, 1864; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spotsylvania, Va., to date from May 12, 1864.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Henry W. Freedley, of the 3d U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Captain John McL. Hildt, of the 3d U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill and Malvern Hill, Va., to date from July 1, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Richard G. Lay, of the 3d U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Chancellorsville, Va., and Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Captain Andrew Sheridan, of the 3d U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Captain William H. Penrose, of the 3d U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Marie's Heights, Va., to date from May 3, 1863; to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 3, 1864; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., to date from October 19, 1865.

Captain Daingerfield Parker, of the 3d U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Captain Jacob F. Kent, of the 3d U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Marie's Heights, Va., to date from May 3, 1863; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spotsylvania, Va., to date from May 12, 1864.

Captain John H. Page, of the 3d U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Captain Henry Ashby, of the 3d U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant Charles B. Atchison, of the 3d U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., to date from July 1, 1862; to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., to date from April 2, 1865; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from April 2, 1865.

First Lieutenant Isaac A. Heim, of the 3d U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant James A. Snyder, of the 3d U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant August Kaiser, of the 3d U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant M. Hamilton, of the 3d U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant William Mitchell, of the 3d U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Cadet Charles L. Umbstalter, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Belger, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adam J. Slemmer, of the 4th U. S. infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Frederick T. Dent, of the 4th U. S. infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 3, 1864; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from July 30, 1864.

Captain Joseph B. Collins, of the 4th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run (second), Va., to date from August 30, 1862.

Captain Hiram Dryer, of the 4th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863.

Captain Robert N. Scott, of the 4th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862.

Captain Caleb H. Carleton, of the 4th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Peninsular campaign, to date from July 4, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1863.

Captain Abner R. Benedict, of the 4th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862.

Captain Avery B. Cain, of the 4th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of North Anna River, Va., to date from May 24, 1864.

Captain William S. Collier, of the 4th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

First Lieutenant Robert F. McKibbin, of the 4th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862; to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant William H. Powell, of the 4th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

First Lieutenant George M. Randall, of the 4th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

First Lieutenant Henry W. Patterson, of the 4th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

the of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant George W. Dost, of the 4th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

First Lieutenant Gerhard L. Luhn, of the 4th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

First Lieutenant John J. S. Hasler, of the 4th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Second Lieutenant George Atobson, of the 4th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 5, 1864; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Thomas F. Quinn, of the 4th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Captain Alexander Carolin, of the 4th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Cadet George O. Webster, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Hendricks, declined.

Cadet Rufus P. Brown, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Simonson, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Henry C. Bankhead, of the 5th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 3, 1863; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spotsylvania, Va., to date from May 8, 1864; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Captain David H. Brotherton, of the 5th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Valverde, New Mexico, to date from February 21, 1862.

Captain Allen L. Anderson, of the 5th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Valverde, New Mexico, to date from February 21, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James S. Casey, of the 5th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the attack by the enemy on Fort Steadman, Va., to date from March 25, 1864.

First Lieutenant Charles Newbold, of the 5th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in an engagement with Navajo Indians, to date from January 30, 1863.

Cadet Quinton Campbell, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice McDonald, promoted.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry B. Clitz, of the 6th U. S. infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Henry W. Wessells, of the 6th U. S. infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., to date from May 31, 1862; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebel attack on Plymouth, N. C., to date from April 20, 1864.

Captain Eliash G. Marshall, of the 6th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the action which succeeded the explosion of the Petersburg mine, to date from July 30, 1864.

Captain Benjamin F. Smith, of the 6th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., to date from April 7, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Captain John McCleary, of the 6th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Captain Orlando H. Moore, of the 6th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Tebbes Bend, Ky., to date from July 4, 1863; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Montgomery Bryant, of the 6th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862.

Captain John J. Upham, of the 6th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Brevet Major William W. Sanders, Captain of the 6th U. S. infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Captain Daniel D. Lynn, of the 6th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Captain Hamilton S. Hawkins, of the 6th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for meritorious services, to date from October 11, 1863.

Captain Wright Rives, of the 6th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, and Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the advance upon Corinth and the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Joseph B. Rife, of the 6th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862.

First Lieutenant Alexander H. Freeman, of the 6th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863.

First Lieutenant Charles M. Pyne, of the 6th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run (second), Va., to date from August 30, 1862.

First Lieutenant Jeremiah F. Schindler, of the 6th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run (second), Va., to date from August 30, 1862; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Second Lieutenant James McKoon, of the 6th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Britton, of the 6th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Second Lieutenant John W. Clous, of the 6th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Cadet William W. Fleming, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Long, promoted.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain David P. Hancock, of the 7th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Captain James P. Martin, of the 7th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from July 22, 1865.

Captain James Cullen, of the 7th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Captain Alonzo A. Cole, of the 7th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Captain Edward C. Woodruff, of the 7th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant Richard Combs, of the 7th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant Frederick E. Grossman, of the 7th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel James V. Bomford, of the 8th U. S. infantry, to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Perryville, Ky., to date from October 8, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Edie, of the 8th U. S. infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., to date from November 23, 1863; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign and at the battle of Jonesboro', Ga., to date from September 1, 1864.

Major Milton Cogswell, of the 8th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Ball's Bluff, Va., to date from October 21, 1861; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from July 30, 1864.

Captain William McKee Dye, of the 8th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Red River campaign, to date from May 28, 1864; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign against Mobile, Ala., to date from April 9, 1865.

Captain Zenas R. Bliss, of the 8th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 7, 1864.

Captain Henry M. Lazzelle, of the 8th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action near Culpeper, Va., to date from September 19, 1864.

Captain Edwin W. H. Read, of the 8th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Captain James J. Van Horn, of the 8th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., to date from June 14, 1864.

Captain Robert T. Frank, of the 8th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Peninsula campaign, to date from July 3, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862.

Captain John N. Andrews, of the 8th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., to date from August 9, 1862; to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., to date from November 29, 1864; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain William S. Worth, First Lieutenant of the 8th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.

First Lieutenant Henry B. Noble, of the 8th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., to date from August 9, 1862.

First Lieutenant Eugene Carter, of the 8th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Peninsula campaign, to date from July 4, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862.

First Lieutenant Samuel P. Ferris, of the 8th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign against Fort Hudson, La., to date from June 14, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Hatcher's Run, Va., to date from October 28, 1864.

First Lieutenant Charles Snyder, of the 8th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., to date from August 9, 1862; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from July 30, 1864.

First Lieutenant Henry E. Hazen, of the 8th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Peninsula campaign, to date from July 4, 1862; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862.

Second Lieutenant John W. French, of the 8th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle on the Weldon Railroad, Va., to date from August 19, 1864; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Hatcher's Run, Va., to date from October 28, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Daniel T. Wells, of the 8th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault upon Fort Harrison, Va., to date from September 29, 1864; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Joseph K. Wilson, of the 8th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on Petersburg, Va., to date from July 30, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Bishop Aldrich, of the 8th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spotsylvania, Va., to date from May 8, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Joseph K. Wilson, to be First Lieutenant, July 13, 1866, vice Boyce, resigned.

John T. Deane, late Colonel of the 4th Indiana cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, July 24, 1866, vice Wilson, promoted.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Townsend, of the 9th U. S. infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862.

Captain William H. Jordan, of the 9th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862.

Captain Campbell D. Emory, of the 9th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Samuel B. Hayman, of the 10th U. S. infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 6, 1864.

Captain Edward G. Bush, of the 10th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Captain Robert H. Hall, of the 10th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., to date from November 24, 1863; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle on the Weldon Railroad, Va., to date from August 19, 1864.

Captain George H. Crossman, of the 10th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from March 3, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Captain William L. Kellogg, of the 10th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Captain Edwin E. Sellers, of the 10th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant Jesse A. P. Hampson, of the 10th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant John L. Smyth, of the 10th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from July 30, 1864.

First Lieutenant William Stanley, of the 10th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spotsylvania, Va., to date from May 19, 1864; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., to date from June 3, 1864.

First Lieutenant David L. Scott, of the 10th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spotsylvania, Va., to date from May 19, 1864.

First Lieutenant John C. White, of the 10th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from June 18, 1864; and to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle on the Weldon Railroad, Va., to date from August 19, 1864.

Cadet John F. Stretch, to be Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1866, vice Davis, promoted.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Daniel Huston, Jr., of the 11th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., to date from August 10, 1861; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

Major Thomas H. Reill, of the 11th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., to date from July 1, 1862; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spotsylvania, Va., to date from May 13, 1864.

Captain Charles S. Russell, of the 11th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the engagement that succeeded the explosion of the Petersburg mine, to date from July 30, 1864.

Captain Henry Hambright, of the 11th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1863; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, to date from September 1, 1864.

Captain Henry L. Chipman, of the 11th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Captain John W. Ames, of the 11th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Captain James K. Lawrence, of the 11th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862.

Captain Henry G. Thomas, of the 11th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spotsylvania, Va., to date from May 12, 1864; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from July 30, 1864; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Caleb B. Layton, of the 11th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Captain William G. Edgerston, of the 11th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Captain Guido N. Lieber, of the 11th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862; to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Red River campaign, to date from May 28, 1864; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Duncan M. Vance, of the 11th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Peninsula campaign, to date from July 3, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant George H. Higbee, of the 11th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 3, 1864; to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle before Petersburg and on the Weldon Railroad, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Charles A. Hartwell, of the 11th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862; to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Fort Hudson, La., to date from June 14, 1863; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant William Fletcher, of the 11th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run (second), Va., to date from August 30, 1862.

First Lieutenant Charles Bentson, of the 11th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Poplar Spring Church, Va., to date from September 30, 1864; to be Major by brevet, and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Irvin B. Wright, of the 11th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from June 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant Edward S. Huntington, of the 11th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant Francis A. Field, of the 11th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant Abram A. Harbach, of the 11th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant Richard Robbins, of the 11th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant Lemuel Petree, of the 11th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant James Kennington, of the 11th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from December 13, 1862.

First Lieutenant Henry Wagner, of the 11th U. S. infantry, to be First Lieutenant by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Sergeant Samuel Graham, of Company D, Battalion of Engineers, to be Second Lieutenant, July 21, 1866, vice Clark, resigned.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Mathew M. Blunt, of the 12th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., to date from July 1, 1862; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from June 19, 1864.

Captain Alexander J. Dallas, of the 12th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from July 30, 1864.

Brevet Major William W. Stanhope, Captain of the 12th U. S. infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Saltville, Va., to date from October 2, 1864.

Captain Charles G. Bartlett, of the 12th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Resaca

by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Captain Richard C. Parker, of the 12th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863.

Captain Robert L. Burnett, of the 12th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant Bernard P. Mimmick, of the 12th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant William McU. Netterville, of the 12th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 5, 1864.

First Lieutenant James E. Putnam, of the 12th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 5, 1864.

First Lieutenant James H. May, of the 12th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 5, 1864.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Andrews, of the 13th U. S. infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run (second), Va., to date from August 30, 1862; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863.

Major William Clinton, of the 13th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Major Joseph N. G. Whistler, of the 13th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of North Anna, Va., to date from May 24, 1864; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from June 19, 1864; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Oscar A. Mack, of the 13th U. S. infantry, to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Charles Ewing, of the 13th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, to date from September 1, 1864.

Captain Nathan W. Osborne, of the 13th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

Captain Robert Nugent, of the 13th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Captain Theodore Yates, of the 13th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

Captain Charles A. Webb, of the 13th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

Captain Joseph Bush, of the 13th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

Captain Dallas O. Irish, of the 13th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Arkansas Post, Ark., to date from January 10, 1863; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

Captain Asa B. Carey, of the 13th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Apache Cañon, New Mexico, to date from March 28, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the war against the Navajo Indians, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Albert M. Powell, of the 13th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Corinth, Miss., to date from October 4, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

Captain Charles J. Dick, of the 13th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign and at the battle of Jonesboro', Ga., to date from September 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant Francis Clarke, of the 13th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., to date from November 25, 1863.

First Lieutenant William M. Wheeler, of the 13th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, to date from September 1, 1864; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., to date from December 16, 1864.

First Lieutenant Patrick Meagher, of the 13th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

First Lieutenant Thomas Little, of the 13th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., to date from November 25, 1863.

First Lieutenant William Nelson, of the 13th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Arkansas Post, Ark., to date from January 10, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

First Lieutenant Joseph L. Horr, of the 13th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Arkansas Post, Ark., to date from January 10, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

First Lieutenant Henry L. Beck, of the 13th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Arkansas Post, Ark., to date from January 10, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863.

First Lieutenant Charles S. Newlin, of the 13th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from July 4, 1863; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., to date from November 25, 1863.

Captain Frank F. Muhlberg, of the 13th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services connected with the recruitment of the Armies of the United States, to date from April 21, 1865.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Lewis C. Hunt, of the 14th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., to date from May 31, 1862; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Kingston, N. C., to date from December 14, 1862; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Louis H. Marshall, of the 14th U. S. infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Gurden Chapin, of the 14th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Peralta, New Mexico, to date from April 15, 1862; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John D. O'Connell, of the 14th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from December 13, 1862; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863.

Captain Samuel Ross, of the 14th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by

brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta and Savannah campaigns, to date from December 13, 1864; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and ability as brigade commander on the Savannah campaign, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain William H. Brown, of the 14th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862.

Captain John J. Coppinger, of the 14th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Trevilian Station, Va., to date from June 12, 1864; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., to date from October 19, 1864.

Captain William R. Smedburg, of the 14th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 5, 1864.

Captain William H. Lawrence, of the 14th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John McClintock, of the 14th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant Alfred Foot, of the 14th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from May 5, 1864; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from November 8, 1865.

First Lieutenant John H. Walker, of the 14th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., to date from June 27, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862.

First Lieutenant John S. Wharton, of the 14th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run (second), Va., to date from August 30, 1862.

First Lieutenant Joseph H. Vandervelde, of the 14th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862.

First Lieutenant George M. Downey, of the 14th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant Daniel Loomley, of the 14th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from September 17, 1862.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel Oliver L. Shepherd, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel K. Dawson, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1862.

Major John D. Wilkins, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., to date from July 1, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Fredericksburg, Va., and Chancellorsville, Va., to date from May 3, 1863.

Major Nathan A. M. Dudley, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Baton Rouge, La., to date from August 5, 1862; to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Fort Hudson, La., to date from June 14, 1863; and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Edward McK. Hudson, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Peter T. Swaine, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., to date from April 7, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862.

Captain John H. Young, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1862.

Captain Henry Kettles, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., to date from April 7, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Chickamauga, Ga., and Mission Ridge, Tenn., to date from November 25, 1863.

Captain James Biddle, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Richmond, Ky., to date from September 1, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., to date from December 16, 1864.

Captain Thomas H. Norton, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., and in the Atlanta campaign, and battle of Jonesboro', Ga., to date from September 1, 1864.

Captain George S. York, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Shiloh and Murfreesboro', Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862.

Captain John F. Ritter, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Apache Cañon, New Mexico, to date from March 28, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Little Rock, Ark., to date from September 10, 1863.

Captain James Cuneo, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., and during the Atlanta campaign, to date from September 1, 1864.

Captain David M. Meredith, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1862.

Captain Horace Jewett, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Shiloh and Murfreesboro', Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, and at the battle of Jonesboro', Ga., to date from September 1, 1864.

Captain Edward W. Smith, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on Fort Wagner, S. C., to date from July 18, 1863; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

Captain Frederick D. Ogilby, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862.

Captain George A. Tracy, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta and Savannah campaigns, to date from December 13, 1864.

Captain Charles A. Wilcox, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., to date from April 7, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn., and in the Atlanta campaign and battle of Jonesboro', Ga., to date from September 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant George W. Fetterman, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., to date from December 16, 1864; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Mobile, Ala., to date from April 12, 1865.

First Lieutenant Solomon E. Woodward, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Shiloh and Murfreesboro', Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, to date from September 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant Irwin W. Potter, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, to date from September 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant William B. Ecolston, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., to date from April 7, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862.

First Lieutenant James Y. Semple, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862.

First Lieutenant George K. Sanderson, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., to date from April 7, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, to date from September 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant William Galloway, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to

be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1862.

First Lieutenant Roman H. Gray, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1862.

First Lieutenant Samuel R. Honey, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, and at the battle of Jonesboro', Ga., to date from September 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant William H. Heilman, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1862.

First Lieutenant Mason Jackson, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, to date from September 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant Robert Harrison, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, to date from September 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant Theodore Kendall, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1862.

First Lieutenant John Williams, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, to date from September 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant James F. Brown, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1862.

First Lieutenant Orson O. Knapp, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., and during the Atlanta campaign, to date from September 1, 1864.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Grotius R. Hiddings, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., and Gettysburg, Pa., to date from July 2, 1863.

Captain Ebenezer Gay, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Perryville, Ky., to date from October 8, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, to date from September 1, 1864.

Captain Edwin F. Townsend, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., to date from April 7, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for continued and faithful services in the Ordnance Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Robert E. A. Crofton, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., to date from April 7, 1862; and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Chickamauga, Ga., and Mission Ridge, Tenn., to date from November 25, 1863.

Captain Melville A. Cochran, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1862.

Captain Francis A. Davies, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run, Va., to date from August 30, 1862.

Captain Newton L. Dykeman, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862.

Captain John Christopher, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1862.

Captain Charles F. Trowbridge, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Peninsula campaign, to date from July 4, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Kelly's Ford, Va., and during the Atlanta campaign, to date from September 1, 1864.

Captain Arthur W. Allyn, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Shiloh and Murfreesboro', Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862.

Captain Hugh A. Theaker, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., to date from November 25, 1863.

Captain Henry C. Cook, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign and at the battle of Jonesboro', Ga., to date from September 1, 1864.

Captain Jacob Kline, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., to date from April 7, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, to date from September 1, 1864.

Captain Thomas J. Durnin, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 19, 1863.

Captain William H. Smyth, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 19, 1863.

First Lieutenant William H. Bartholomew, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862.

First Lieutenant John Power, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862.

First Lieutenant Edgar E. Kellogg, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, and at the battle of Jonesboro', Ga., to date from September 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant Samuel E. St. Onge, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn., to date from December 31, 1862; and to be Major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, and at the battle of Jonesboro', Ga., to date from September 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant Patrick W. Houlihan, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1862.

First Lieutenant Charles A. M. Estes, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, and at the battle of Jonesboro', Ga., to date from September 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant William G. Wedemeyer, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 20, 1862.

First Lieutenant William Mills, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, and at the battle of Jonesboro', Ga., to date from September 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant Felix H. Torbett, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, and at the battle of Jonesboro', Ga., to date from September 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant John T. Mackey, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., to date from September 19, 1863.

First Lieutenant Charles W. Hosenpiller, of the 16th U. S. infantry, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, and at the battle of Jonesboro', Ga., to date from September 1, 1864

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

Hospital Stewards John W. Gass and Hugh T. Hubbard, U. S. Army.
Hospital Steward Edward Alexander, U. S. Army, to enable him to accept the position of Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, in the Department of Florida.

APPOINTED.

Corporal Patrick Doherty, Company F, 3d battalion, 11th U. S. Infantry, a Hospital Steward U. S. Army, and ordered to duty in the post hospital, Lynchburg, Va., for duty.

ASSIGNED.

Ordinance Sergeant Edward McGuire, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Fort Marshall, Baltimore, Md., and ordered to proceed to Fort Marion, Fla., to which post he has been assigned to duty. He will report his arrival by letter to Major-General Foster, commanding Department of Florida, and to this office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ordinance Sergeant Michael H. Haas, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and ordered to report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, for assignment to duty at that post.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

July 30.—Commander Edward Simpson, to command the *Mohican*.
July 31.—Surgeon Lewis J. Williams, to duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Boatswain Hallowell Dickinson, to the *Vermont*.
Paymaster George R. Martin, to the *Mohican*.
Chief Engineer Philip Inch, to duty at Philadelphia.

August 1.—Paymaster W. W. Williams, to the *Fredonia*.
Paymaster Charles H. Eldridge, to duty as Paymaster of the Naval Station at Pensacola, Fla.

Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Crumney, to duty as an assistant to Chief Engineer Newell, at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

August 2.—Paymaster R. C. Spalding, to the school ship *Sabine*.
Assistant Surgeon J. W. Coles, to duty at the Naval Hospital, New York.

August 4.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Giberson, to duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

DETACHED.

July 30.—Lieutenant-Commander Thomas L. Swann, from the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., and ordered to the *Mohican*.

Lieutenant-Commanders T. S. Fillion and Bancroft Gherardi, from duty at the Observatory, and ordered to duty at the Hydrographic Office.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. S. Knight, from duty at the Naval Station, Mount City, Ill., and ordered to the *Mohican*, at Boston, Mass.

Surgeon A. S. Oberly, from duty at the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to the Naval Station, Mount City, Ill.

Assistant Surgeon James M. Flint, from duty at the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

July 31.—Acting Boatswain Jeremiah Harding, from the *Vermont*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Mohican*.

Chief Engineer Henry Mason, from special duty at Providence, R. I., and ordered to the *Mohican*.

Surgeon Thomas Dillard, from the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

August 2.—Assistant Surgeon Frederick Kreckler, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the store ship *Jamestown*.

Paymaster George A. Sawyer, from the school ship *Sabine*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

August 3.—Carpenter William F. Loughton, and Sailmaker Thomas O. Fassett, from special duty at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders.

August 4.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles J. McDougal, from the command of the *Camanche*, and ordered to command the store ship *Jamestown*.

APPOINTED.

July 31.—William Jones, of the *Canandaigua*, an Acting Boatswain.

RETIRED.

July 31.—Lieutenant Sylvanus Backus.

PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

July 31.—Chief Engineer B. E. Chassanig.
August 1.—First Assistant Engineer Charles E. De Valin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

July 30.—The Board of Paymasters for the examination of candidates for the Regular corps at Philadelphia, is this day dissolved, and the President and members are placed on waiting orders.

CORRECTIONS.

Among the list of confirmations published in last week's issue of the *Journal*, the following errors occurred:

Captain James M. Friley, Commanders Leonard Paulding, Edward Barrett, Homer C. Blake, Lieutenant-Commanders George O. Remy, Beatty P. Smith, C. M. Schoonmaker, Roderick S. McCook, Gilbert S. Witte, Thomas S. Spencer, Moses S. Stuyvesant, Joseph D. Marvin, James O'Kane, Simeon P. Gillet and Thomas L. Swann, had been previously confirmed.

Lieutenant Herbert B. Tyson resigned a short time since. Captain Reed Worden should come next after Napoleon Collins.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

July 30.—Acting Masters John Ross and A. T. Holmes, and Acting Ensign Samuel A. Gove, to the *Mohican*.

DETACHED.

July 31.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon F. V. Greene, from duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the Naval Laboratory, New York.

Mate Charles W. Morgan, from duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the *Monocacy*.

August 1.—Acting Assistant Paymaster L. T. Chamberlain, from the *Fredonia*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return to New York.

Acting Master E. S. Goodwin, from the *Vermont*, and ordered to the *Mohican*.

August 2.—Acting Chief Engineer John Germain, Acting First Assistant Engineer William H. Goldin, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Anthony Williams, Acting Third Assistant Engineers John O'Neil, John Hyslop and Martin Glennon, from the *Vanderbilt*, and granted leave.

Acting Chief Engineer Alex. McCauland, from the *Junista*, from June 6, 1866, and granted leave.

Acting Master William Barrymore, from the *Monadnock*, from June 6, 1866, and placed on waiting orders.

August 4.—Acting Master John Adams, Acting Ensigns Henry Lindsay and Fred. Elliott, from the *Camanche*, and ordered to the *Jamestown*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer M. S. Tornbohn, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer T. J. M. Daniels, from the *Camanche*, and ordered to the *Serrano*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster D. P. Wight, from the *Camanche*, and ordered East, and to settle his accounts.

Acting Ensign James M. Jackson, from the *Camanche*, and ordered to the *Parallones*, on her arrival at San Francisco he will receive a leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William S. Hosford, from the *Parallones*, and ordered to return East, and to settle his accounts.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

July 30.—Acting First Assistant Engineer Edward P. Sprague.
August 2.—Mate James Wilson, of the *Marion*, at the Naval Academy.

PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

August 4.—Acting Master Willis Howes, of Holmes's Hole, Mass. REIGNATION ACCEPTED.

August 2.—Mate John L. Galloup, of the *Onondaga* DISCHARGED.

August 2.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Mee. MISCELLANEOUS.

August 2.—The order granting a leave of absence to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. W. Grinnell is revoked, and he is placed on waiting orders.

LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

who have been honorably discharged the service of the U. S. since last report:

Acting Ensigns Joseph Martin, April 9th, and F. G. Morrill, August 2d.

Mates William Read, Jr., July 27, 1865, and J. A. Oroutt, May 2, 1866.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Benjamin Marshall, July 28th.

Acting Assistant Paymasters H. T. B. Harris, September 15th, and H. K. Opp, October 9, 1865.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joseph F. Miller, July 24, 1865.

Acting Carpenter Richard Hatchford, September 17, 1865.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending August 4, 1866:

John Brown, landsman, July 23d, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

James A. Ingraham, mate, June 21st, U. S. steamer *Vanderbilt*.

Robert Hynes, landsman, July 4th, receiving ship *Independence*.

Alfred Buckley, marine, July 20th, U. S. steamer *Chattanooga*.

Charles M. Stein, ordinary seaman, July 23d, U. S. steamer *Chattanooga*.

William Williams, boatswain's mate, July 25th, U. S. steamer *Chattanooga*.

John B. Clark, coal-heaver, July 10th, U. S. steamer *Vanderbilt*.

Jacob Smith, landsman, July 31st, Naval Hospital, New York.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA ITEMS.

FIFTH DIVISION.—Major-General S. S. Burnside, commanding this division, has issued General Orders No. 12. We respectfully call the attention of General Burnside, and Colonel Christian Uebel, his Division Inspector, to the General Regulations of the State, and the article which appeared in the *JOURNAL* of July 7th, for the proper mode of signing an order. We make a few extracts from the General's order, which is too lengthy for us to give entire. The order opens as follows:

The commandants of brigades in this division will order the annual inspections and reviews of the regiments composing their brigades at such times and places, within their brigade and regimental districts, as they may deem most convenient for their regiments, between the first day of September and the fifteenth day of October next.

Having procured an order for the tents and camp equipage for two regiments, I hereby except and reserve the right to order the Thirty-ninth and Forty-first regiments, in the Seventeenth Brigade, into camp at such time and place as I shall hereafter designate in special orders, and such other regiments as may see fit to encamp—the tents to be used by the regiments in this division as far as they can accommodate them.

The importance of an encampment cannot be too highly prized as the means of true discipline and the only means to teach citizen soldiers their duty.

It is also respectfully suggested to the commandants of brigades to advise their regiments in advance of the time and place, to enable the inspecting and reviewing officers an opportunity to visit each regiment as far as it can possibly be done.

The importance of a thorough muster and inspection must not be lost sight of, and, in accordance with a resolution of the officers of this division at their recent meeting, an interval of one or two days should intervene between the time for the inspection of the regiments in each brigade, for the purpose of giving the brigade inspector time to prepare their muster rolls.

The General announces that the enrolment of the reserved militia of his division has been completed, as required by the militia laws of the State.

In speaking of exemptions and collecting fines, the General says:

The attention of commandants of brigades and regiments is specially directed to the provisions in relation to those claiming exemptions. The importance of collecting these fines or taxes from the reserved militia is twofold. First, it increases the military fund of the State, and enables the State authorities to pay promptly what is due to the members of the National Guard for their service. Second, it exempts the taxable property of the counties from paying the deficiency. It is therefore the interest of every taxpayer that these fines should be collected by the civil authorities of the towns. You will also call the attention of your several county clerks to the amendment of 1866, which requires them to publish that the rolls have been duly filed, etc., instead of the clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—Colonel William G. Ward, commanding this regiment, has issued General Orders No. 18, which is in substance as follows: A Board of officers of the United States Army having been appointed by the Secretary of War to examine, compare and report on the various systems of infantry tactics prepared for and in use in the service; and the Twelfth Infantry having been designated by the Major-General commanding the First division N. G. S. N. Y., to illustrate before said Board the system of Brigadier-General William H. Morris, this command will parade on Wednesday, the 15th day of August, instant, in full uniform, and white gloves. The regimental line will form on north side Washington Square, right on Fifth avenue, at half-past 2 o'clock, P. M., sharp. The companies will be equalized before leaving the armory. The following corporals have been detailed as color guard, and they will on all parades report to Color Sergeant John W. Brady, who will make returns of delinquents. Corporal Charles Morgan, Company; Corporal David Gaddis, E. company; Corporal Sherman B. Parker, B company; Corporal J. A. McGee, F company; Corporal R. A. Biker, G company; Corporal Martin Sutter, H company; Corporal Wm. I. Cregan, I company; Corporal George Richardson, K company.

Company C of this regiment, Captain Brown commanding, will go on their annual excursion to Dudley's Grove on the 22d inst.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—We publish the following extracts from the order of Brigadier-General P. S. Crooke, commanding Fifth brigade, announcing the acceptance of the resignation of Colonel J. B. Woodward, late of this regiment:

The resignation of Colonel J. B. Woodward, Thirteenth regiment, some time since tendered, has been accepted, and with much regret the acceptance is published. The valuable services of Colonel Woodward in the Thirteenth regiment, commencing long previous to the Rebellion, and continuing during the war, have made him and his usefulness appreciated throughout the brigade as well as in his own command. In every campaign and duty of the Thirteenth, during the war, Colonel Woodward was engaged, and since 1863 was in command. He always did his whole duty. Kind and genial of heart, thoroughly posted, and accomplished in all military details, he is the example of a citizen, soldier and officer. For courage, capacity and conduct, he has no superior and but few equals. Lieutenant-Colonel McKee, on receipt of this order, will assume command of the Thirteenth regiment.

The election for Colonel of this regiment was ordered for the 10th inst. We understand that Brevet Brigadier-General James Jourdan, late Colonel One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New York Volunteers, will be elected to fill the position made vacant by the resignation of Colonel Woodward. General Jourdan has been confirmed by the Senate as Brevet Major-General United States Volunteers.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—At the meeting of this regiment, held Monday, August 6th, the new uniform which had been adopted was exhibited, and gave general satisfaction. The uniforms are the same nearly as worn formerly by the regiment, being gray jackets and pants with black trimmings. The companies are now being measured in regular

routine, and it is expected that the uniforms will be ready for delivery in a few weeks. Although the *Gray* always looked well in their present blue uniform, we think the change to the gray will add much to their appearance.

The funeral of Captain Brown, of Company I (Troop), took place on Sunday last. There was a large turnout of the company and of the officers of the regiment generally. The late Captain Brown was one of the oldest officers of the Eighth; in fact, he was one of the oldest officers of the National Guard, and was held in great esteem by all who knew him. The remains were conveyed to Greenwood, and there interred with military honors.

THE ENCAMPMENT OF THE N. J. RIFLE CORPS.—We make the following extracts from the letter of a correspondent, on whose authority the facts stated must rest:

The encampment of the New Jersey Rifle Corps came off as ordered on July 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, at Long Branch, N. J. The weather was favorable, although very warm. Things passed off as well as could be expected under the circumstances. The corps commander, Brevet Major-General Runyon, is not very well posted in military matters, although he was three months in the field. The line was formed, facing the Mansion House, at about 2:30 P. M., where the troops were reviewed by Governor Ward and General Runyon and staff. The camp was not laid out according to regulation at all; the tents were all in front of the color line instead of the rear. The Quartermaster's Department, under Capt. Wells, did not appear to be well regulated. The first and second battalions got to the ground about 2:30 P. M., on the 24th, and when the men lay in the hot sun all the afternoon, until about 6:30 P. M., without tents, when they finally had to go to the Quartermaster's Department and carry their tents to the camp ground, a distance one-quarter of a mile, on their backs, or else go without for the night. There was only one wagon in the Quartermaster's Department, and that was carrying wood and water. The men did not get a mouthful to eat until the next morning, and a great many of them had neither plate, cup, knife, fork, spoon nor blanket, having depended on drawing them from the Quartermaster, Captain Wells. These things had been provided at both of the previous encampments.

The water was also very poor. We knew of twenty men in one battalion lying sick on account of the water. The Medical Department was also poorly provided with medicine. The Surgeon-General, Louis W. Oakley, had sent a sufficient quantity of medicine to the camp, but none could be had at some time. Finally an aid of General Runyon came to second battalion headquarters and informed Major McKee that his surgeon could obtain some medicine by going to the surgeon of the regiment of Newark. This was the third day of the encampment. Can we not get good officers at the head of the Rifle Corps, who will out that which is a little better? The Rifle Corps will not increase until things are changed. Men get discouraged when they are treated as they were treated in the encampment, and then the State is not doing what it promised. Rifle corps laws say distinctly that each man shall receive \$1.50 per day for each parade and days of encampment. Now, the Comptroller has decided that they only are entitled to fifty-three cents a day, the same as the Regular Army. The old militia law prescribes this, but the Rifle Corps law says \$1.50.

MASSACHUSETTS.

COMMISSIONERS ISSUED.—The following officers have been commissioned in M. V. M.:

Company C, Sixth Regiment—Captain John A. G. Richardson, of Lowell, June 12, 1866, vice Goddard, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel; First Lieutenant John H. Lakin, of Lowell, June 12, 1866, vice McCurdy, discharged; Second Lieutenant Isaac B. Pendergast, of Lowell, June 12, 1866, vice Richardson, promoted.

Company I, Sixth Regiment—Second Lieutenant Forrest B. Chamberlin, of Lawrence, July 12, 1866, vice Morrill, discharged.

Second Company of Cadets—Second Lieutenant Edward Hobbs, of Salem, July 17, 1866, vice Blaney, promoted.

First Battery, Light Artillery—Adjutant James W. Harvey, of Watertown, July 11, 1866; Assistant Surgeon Benjamin F. Bigelow, of Boston, July 11, 1866.

Second Battery, Light Artillery—Assistant Surgeon William A. Browne, of Boston, June 28, 1866.

Tenth Regiment, Infantry—Adjutant Albert E. Proctor, of Boston, July 23, 1866, vice Hodson, discharged.

Resigned and discharged:

William F. Fowle, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of First Company of Cadets.

Sixth Regiment, Infantry—Major Thomas O. Allen, removed to Florida.

Sixth Regiment Infantry—Company H, Daniel W. Manning, Second Lieutenant.

Tenth Regiment—Company H, First Lieutenant Amos A. Brewster.

TENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.—This regiment paraded on Wednesday afternoon, 1st inst., with 425 guns. Only nine companies were in line Company H, of Roxbury, being absent. Regimental line was formed in Union Park at three o'clock, and after a short march through the city, the regiment was drilled on the Common. This was the first time the various companies in the regiment had paraded together, and we congratulate the commanding officer on the prospect he has of making the Tenth a fine regiment. The Atlantic Band, of Roxbury, furnished the music. The regiment wore the new State uniform.

INDEPENDENT CORPS OF CADETS.—Adjutant-General Schouler has ordered this command to encamp at Nahant for three days, commencing on Thursday, August 22d. Brown's Brigade Band will, as usual, accompany the corps. The encampments of the cadets have always been a great source of enjoyment to the members and their friends, and every exertion is being made to have this encampment fully equal to those of years past.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

IMPARTIALITY.—The proper course for you to pursue, if you desire an appointment in the Regular Army, is to file your application for a position at once. You should send with your application a statement of your service in the Volunteer force, and also recommendatory letters from your superior commanders. Large numbers of applications for positions have already been filed. No order as to the method of organizing the new companies and regiments have, as yet, been received.

ADJUTANT.—The following is the correct order of the companies in a battalion of nine companies: 1, 6, 7, 3, 5, 9, 4, 8, 2. The colors should be posted on the left of the fourth company in line, or in that of the third captain in rank.

C. V. E.—The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States is composed of officers and ex-officers of the Army, Navy and Marines. Any officer who has served in the Army or Navy during the late war, whether as a Volunteer or Regular, is eligible to membership in the First Class. Applications for membership from ex-officers of Volunteers in Massachusetts may be addressed to the "Recorder, Commandery No. 1, State of New York, M. O. L. L. U. S.," care of this office. References should be enclosed, unless you can refer to three Companions of the Order who will recommend you for election.

AN ENLIGHTENED MAN.—Weber's Outlines of Universal History will give you a very good general idea of the subject. You can order this book from almost any bookseller. It is published by Jenks, Hickling & Swan, Boston.

SENeca.—You must write to the Fourth Auditor, Washington, for the information you desire, as must also your friend who signs himself Canandaigua.

W. J. D.—General Scott was Lieutenant-General by brevet. He was advanced to this grade in the year 1855.

W. C. C.—The name you speak of is not published in our issue of this week. The list of brevets we publish are from official lists, and we do not feel authorized to change them in any particular, except when we find some obvious typographical error.

GENERAL PRINCE CORRECTS THE ARMY RECORD.

We are requested to print the following extract from the New York Herald:

EASTPORT, June 15, 1866.

In the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, published since the commencement of the present session of Congress, there is an allusion to me which I take the first opportunity to correct.

Major-General G. G. MEADE having been sworn, March 5, 1863, says (vol. 1, p. 344):

The failure of the Third corps, commanded by Major-General FRENCH, to arrive at the Rapidan River within three hours of the time that the other corps arrived—having no longer distance to march than they had—this caused a delay in the movement of the whole Army for three hours, etc.

A member of the committee asks:

What excuse did General FRENCH give for his slowness of movement?

Answer—The excuse was the fault of the commander of one of his divisions.

Circumstances not worthy to be detailed here have pointed me out as the division commander referred to. But I have never, otherwise, heard that General FRENCH attempted to put such fault on me, and have no idea of the terms, circumstances or form under which he did it, and suppose, at this late day, it would be impossible to ascertain. Sure I am that no good reason ever existed why he should do it, and I doubt not that the following letters will be found convincing proof to that effect. They are too distinct for any comments to be required to place the fact in a clear and positive light that the affiant knew the excuse assigned was invalid, it being understood that, in such a matter, and as chief of staff, the signature of A. A. HUMPHREYS is synonymous with that of G. G. MEADE, as commanding general:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
December 14, 1863. }

DEAR PRINCE—Will you let me know exactly what orders you received, before we started on the recent march, in regard to examining the route your division would take to Jacob's mill and ford: when exactly you received such orders; what description was given to you of the route, etc.; and what replies, directions, etc., you received in answer to any report or reports you made on the subject.

Next, whether you received, the night before we actually marched, any order to be ready to march punctually at six o'clock or daylight the next morning. Your report states that you received the order to march at half-past six o'clock A. M., and that you marched at half-past seven o'clock A. M.

Very truly yours,

A. A. HUMPHREYS.

In complying with this demand, I desired that the papers which I submitted might be returned to me, because they were originals; and I received the following letter with them on their being returned:

CAMP OF HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE }
POTOMAC, Dec. 18, 1863. }

DEAR PRINCE—I return you the papers you sent me respecting the points of inquiry. The First brigade appears to have lost half an hour or more in its movements on the 26th, which, of course, delayed the whole column that amount. In that the brigade commander is responsible. The questions connected with the proper route to be taken by the Third corps on the 27th appeared to me clear enough from the facts in your statement, and it appears to me to absolve you from all responsibility in the matter.

Very truly yours,

A. A. HUMPHREYS.

The dates of these letters are immediately subsequent to the Mine Run adventure, and three months prior to the time of the testimony before the committee.

HENRY PRINCE, Paymaster U. S. A.,
Late Commanding Division Army of Potomac.

ARREST OF A FORGER.

On Wednesday of week before last the officers of the secret service division of the Treasury Department arrested in Philadelphia an Acting Ensign U. S. N. named William Ringgold Cooper, alias A. R. Allen, charged with having fraudulently obtained the sum of \$50,000 from the United States Government by means of forged orders. The previous week a person representing himself as A. R. Allen, a purser in the Navy, succeeded in obtaining, by means of forged requisitions, a warrant on the Treasury Department for \$50,000, to which were attached the genuine signatures of the Secretary of the Navy and all the officers of the Treasury Department through whose hands such documents generally pass. Upon the issue of the warrant he succeeded in obtaining a draft for the amount from the Treasurer, made payable at the Sub-Treasury in Philadelphia, to which city he proceeded and deposited the draft, together with two thousand dollars in small notes and currency, in the First National Bank of that city. At the time of depositing the money he desired that the draft should be forwarded to Washington for collection, as he

expected to make some payments in a few days. The draft was forwarded by the next mail, and duly honored by the Treasury Department, by whom it was issued. The money was then returned to Philadelphia, whereupon the pretended purser drew the entire amount and decamped. The fraud was first discovered in the Fourth Auditor's office, where considerable surprise was occasioned that Purser A. R. Allen should require so much money, as it was well known that he had no heavy payments. He was immediately communicated with, and the swindle then became apparent, but too late, as the draft had been paid. The officers were at once put on his track, and their vigilance has at length been rewarded. Cooper was arrested at the depot in Philadelphia upon the arrival of the train from Baltimore, and was taken before Mayor McMichael, who held him for a further hearing.—Washington Chronicle.

BREECH-LOADING ARMS.

[From the London Shipping Gazette.]

The final report of the War-office committee on Mr. SNIDER's system for breech-loading arms has been published. It bears date 21st June, and gives the results of the various experiments that have been made. Five men were each provided with twenty rounds of ammunition, which they placed in their belts as for service. They fired from the shoulder at three hundred yards range, first with the muzzle-loading Enfield, and then with the converted weapon. The mean result was that in the first case ten minutes twelve seconds was occupied in the firing, against three minutes thirty-eight seconds in the second. The mean deviation was very slightly in favor of the old weapon. Another experiment was made with a detachment of marines, who were set to rapid fire-firing. These men succeeded in making ten shots in less than three minutes and three-quarters, and obtaining a figure of accuracy in favor of the new weapon as opposed to the muzzle-loader in the ratio of three to two. Two of the converted rifles were afterward exposed to the weather so as to become seriously rusted. The effect was to spoil the breech-loading apparatus for the time, but it was quite possible to fire the rifle as a muzzle-loader. The new cartridges give great satisfaction. Their metal casing prevents the escape of gas which is common in breech-loading arrangements, and which makes the Prussian needle-gun useful only from the hip; while at the same time it prevents damp from entering into and destroying the powder. The committee have fired 8,858 rounds from the six converted Enfields, and over 2,000 from other rifles. In all these experiments there were only three mis-fires, which were occasioned apparently by want of fulminate in the cap. Before they close their report they suggest the necessity for investigating the requirements of a small-bore breech-loader of 0.45 calibre or thereabout, with which additional work may be done at long ranges; and they also add that if the present gauge be continued, it will be well that the weight, quality of iron, thickness of barrel, and twist of rifling, should be first of all examined.

In the historical collection of Dresden is an object of great interest—a perfect revolving pistol, more than two hundred years old; no antiquated, half-made, rough, rudimentary affair, but as thoroughly finished a pistol as the Toledo and Damascus blades of older date. It is of the same size as a Colt's revolver, and not only were the revolving barrels of precisely the same structure, size and shape, but they were six in number. The only point of inferiority was that in this there is no spring to bring up the next barrel when one is fired. It must be done with the hand. Colonel COLE was shown the pistol when in Europe, shortly before his death. His face was very expressive when he saw his own invention applied more than two centuries since. Of course, the lock was flint, and yet being a revolving lock, it was packed away in very small space, and the whole aspect of the pistol was as neat and attractive as any modern revolver. There is also another firearm still more interesting. It is a Whitworth gun, perfect in every respect, excepting that the bore is square instead of six-sided. Truly there is nothing new under the sun!

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CELLA.....Capt. Gleadell, do. do. Aug. 11.
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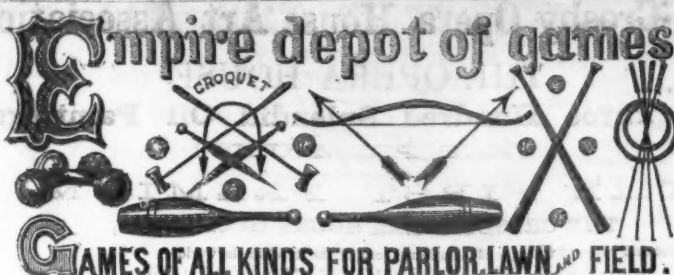
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1st. The ball of foot.

2d. " Low instep.

3d. " High instep.

4th. " Heel.

5th. " Ankle.

6th. " Calf.

Fig. A.

Fig. B.

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